Correspondence: TCA/W

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D.C.

File
Weekly Letter fr Wash.

August 20, 1953

Dear Mr. Dunaway:

I assume you have heard by now -- if not, at least this will make it official -- that I am leaving TCA as of September 1 to take up an assignment outside the Government.

In practical effect my new job will not be greatly different in substance than what I have been doing these last sixteen months as Administrator for the Technical Cooperation Administration.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the genuine support you, along with your staff and the directors and staffs of all the other countries, have given me in trying to push the TCA concept and program a little further along the road.

I have been connected with quite a number of rather interesting tasks for our Government, but I must say that this job has been to me one of the most interesting, satisfying and challenging of all the jobs I have undertaken. No small part of that feeling grows out of the genuine interest, loyalty and, shall I say willingness of sacrifice for a cause, which you and the host of others have shown for this program in the past few years. I believe rather strongly in the fundamental concept of a technical assistance, self-help program as a part of our American foreign policy.

May I then, in this informal letter, again thank you for all of the things you have done to make this program move. Keep the flag high.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Andrews
Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director for Technical Cooperation,
C/o American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

File
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FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D.C.

August 10, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

UNCLASSIFIED

My dear Mr. Dunaway:

Our Industry and Commerce Division has called our attention to an article which appeared in the July 27th issue of Newsweek. In the belief that this may be of interest to you we are sending you two copies.

Sincerely yours,

Paul F. Taggart

Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia Branch
Near East and African Development Service
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. John Dunaway,
Acting Director of Technical Cooperation,
Care of American Embassy,
Jidda.

UNCLASSIFIED

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION file D

from Wash.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 20, 1953

Dear John:

This seems to me a very good resume of the situation as of July 3. If you have any comments, I shall be glad to pass them on to Phil Glick.

Sincerely,

Ed

E. Roosevelt Fryer
Assistant Administrator
in charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Enclosure:

Mr. Glick's letter of July 3, 1953,
to TCA/W Legal Counsels.

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

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July 3, 1953

Dear Frank, Clark, Matt, Earle and Van:

Although the Mutual Security Act of 1953 has not yet been enacted, and hearings on the appropriation bill have not yet started, I should like to review briefly our current thoughts about the "special economic assistance" program.

1. The language in the authorization bills is the same in both the Senate and House, except that the House inserted a provision requiring any special economic assistance to India and Pakistan to be conditioned on assurances designed to contribute toward solving their mutual problems in cooperation with each other. The language of the House bill is enclosed. The amounts of money are the same in each bill, and this condition will be the only point of difference for resolution in conference. The appropriation committee may, of course, change the amounts.

2. When the bills were being drafted, we originally provided that the money could be used on such terms and conditions as the President might specify, but that the applicable provisions of the AID (except the provisions relating to the purpose for which assistance may be given) would apply. This latter provision was included for the purpose of incorporating by reference the administrative provisions Congress usually insists upon writing into a bill, and for the purpose of anticipating an objection that a request with no reference to administrative provisions and restrictions is a request for too much discretionary power. The AID contains all the administrative provisions necessary for the administration of the program, and no restrictions that need interfere with the proposed activities if the purpose for which aid may be given is made inapplicable.

During the

Mr. Frank H. Elmore, Jr.
TCA Legal Counsel for the Arab States
Mr. Clark S. Gregory
TCA Legal Counsel for Iran
Mr. Matthew J. Kust
TCA Legal Counsel for India
Mr. Earle V. Simrell
TCA Legal Counsel for Pakistan
Mr. Virgil Van Street
TCA Legal Counsel for Israel

During the course of drafting the bills, this language was broadened to make applicable to the expenditure of special economic assistance funds the applicable provisions of either the AID (except purpose) or Section 503(b)(3), which refers to the surviving provisions of the EC Act. The intention was to give complete freedom to the new Foreign Operations Administration in the choice of administrative devices. Inasmuch as the internal organization of FOA has not yet been determined, the actual plans for administering the special economic assistance program are likewise undetermined. However, we are proceeding upon the assumption that the special economic assistance program will be administered by the same staff that administers the Point 4 program and that the relationship between the special economic assistance and the Point 4 program will not be materially changed.

3. Only tentative discussions have been held with the ADS and NEADS staffs, but the following are some tentative judgments:

(a) The special economic assistance program should be administered under the provisions of the AID (except purpose) rather than Section 503. The AID contains fewer restrictions than Section 503, and all the affirmative powers granted in Section 503 are probably included in the AID. The present relief and resettlement program in Israel, which is not under Section 503, indicates that none of the provisions of Section 503 is needed.

(b) Project or program agreements used as the basis for special economic assistance should carefully distinguish between special economic assistance and Point 4. The decision to seek a separate legislative authorization for special economic assistance and to justify it separately from Point 4 makes it important to keep the programs separate on paper also in order that a proper accounting can be more readily made for the funds. This separation need not detract from a close practical tie between the two programs because Congress has been told that special economic assistance is intended to supplement Point 4 and to make it possible for the underdeveloped country to develop its economic resources more rapidly than would be possible under a technical cooperation program alone.

(c) In India, Pakistan, Iran and Egypt, whenever a special economic assistance project falls within a field of activity covered by a Point 4 program agreement a special economic assistance project agreement might be executed under

the provisions

the provisions of the Point 4 program agreement, thereby taking advantage of the general provisions of the Point 4 agreement (customs, anti-attachment, section 511, assurances, etc.) and the administrative provisions relating to administration and control. However, by making the special economic assistance program agreement a separate document from other Point 4 project agreements, the distinction between the two can be maintained while their inter-relationship can be indicated by the descriptions of the work to be done.

Whenever a special economic assistance project falls outside the fields of activity covered by Point 4 program agreements in the country, it might be covered by a separate project agreement under the Point 4 General Agreement for the country and the extent to which provision would be made for joint planning, financing, and administration would depend upon the nature of the project and the wishes of the host government. For example, a straight "budget support" project for Iran, if approved, might involve no need for joint administration, while a project for the development of the Jordan River might require a high degree of joint administration.

(d) In Israel, the present relief and resettlement program agreement may well be sufficient for the special economic assistance program.

(e) In the Arab States, the general nature of the agreements will depend upon the nature of the program, and the terms of the program are not definite enough to permit judgment now.

(f) Funds for special economic assistance could be obligated either by separate supplements to the Point 4 program agreements if they are obligating documents, or by individual project agreements.

4. The foregoing comments are tentative and your suggestions or expressions of opinion will be most welcome.

Sincerely,

Philip M. Glick
Legal Counsel

Enclosure

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Chapter V - Special Regional Economic Assistance

Sec. 501 Near East and Africa. - Section 206 (relating to refugees) of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 206. In order to further the purpose of this Act in the Near East and Africa, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1954 not to exceed $194,000,000 to be used, on such terms and conditions as he may specify, to furnish special economic assistance designed to promote the economic development of the area, for relief and rehabilitation of refugees in the area, and for other types of economic assistance to assist in maintaining economic and political stability in the area. The applicable provisions of the Act for International Development (64 Stat. 204; 22 U.S.C. 1557), except the provisions relating to the purpose for which assistance may be given, or of section 503(b)(3) of this Act, shall apply to the expenditure of funds pursuant to this section to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the purposes of this section."

Sec. 502 India and Pakistan. - Section 302 (relating to economic and technical assistance for Asia and the Pacific) of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended, is amended by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c), and by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

"(b) In order to further the purpose of this Act in India and Pakistan, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1954 not to exceed $94,400,000 to be used, on such terms and conditions as he may specify (which shall include conditions and assurances to enable the countries designated in this subsection to make greater progress toward solving their mutual problems in cooperation with each other), to furnish special economic assistance designed to promote the economic development of such countries, and to assist in maintaining economic and political stability therein. The applicable provisions of the Act for International Development, except the provisions relating to the purpose for which assistance may be given, or of section 503(b)(3) of this Act, shall apply to the expenditure of funds pursuant to this section to the extent that they are inconsistent with the purposes of this section."

Answered July 21

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

July 8, 1953

Dear John:

This is a partial reply to your letter of June 1 to Si reference the Gizan project.

Until Congress acts upon the appropriation bills for FY54 no one knows the amount of money available for the many programs under TCA. I agree [redacted] until we are able to finance the programs for which we are committed under the various agreements, that under the regular program, we cannot undertake any additional projects.

There is another way that such a project could be undertaken, that of the grant aid funds, mentioned in paragraph 2 of NE's telegram #641. Ambassador Hare in Embassy's Despatch #387, dated June 18, 1953, has recommended consideration of three projects, the expanded ground water development, the Gizan harbor and the Abha dam.

While the administrative procedure has not been developed as to procedure and methods looking toward selection and approving projects under this program, I believe it would be time well spent if you would submit your thinking on the relative merit and cost of these projects.

There is absolutely no indication here that any project under this program will be approved for Saudi, however, on the position side the possibility has not been ruled out.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch
Near East and African Development Service
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda.

File: From Wash

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

July 8, 1953

Dear John:

I am enclosing a copy of "Grain Handling and Storage in Egypt." This is the result of a survey made by TCA on grain storage facilities, losses, methods of handling to prevent losses, etc. Come of the material will probably be applicable in your country.

Sincerely,

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
in charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Enclosure.

Enclosure given Edna 7/15

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda.

Mr. Batzig

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AIR MAIL

July 8, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

My dear Mr. Dunaway:

The attached letter from Cliff Wilson describes the activities of the TCA information officer with the Government of India in the field of public information. I believe you will be interested in this activity as technical assistance and an integral part of the TCA program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Duncan

Paul Duncan
Director, Information and Reports

Enclosure:

Willson letter

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting Director, Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

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WILLSON LETTER

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy, New Delhi, India
June 12, 1953

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of June 3rd in regard to the responsibilities of TCA and IIA and enclosing your draft instruction on this subject. We are in accord with the suggestions in the draft--in fact, we are operating substantially as suggested. We hope that this can be continued.

Mr. John Wilson and Mr. John Sewall spend a considerable amount of their time working directly with GOI, and the rest of their time is largely devoted to production of material tied in directly with the TCA program. They have emphasized the preparation of prototype audio-visual material. Mr. McPherson has been engaged largely in giving technical advice and help to GOI officials in the preparation of publicity about the TCA program; in supplying USIS with information on TCA/India's program --

> (item 4.2 c-1. Supplying USIS with full and accurate information on TCA's country programs.);

and in preparing direct reports to TCA/Washington on the conditions and developments relating to the Point Four program and relating to our technicians and their activities --

> (item 4.2 c-4. Adequately informing the American people about the Point 4 program by direct reports through the Director of Technical Cooperation to TCA/Washington on conditions and developments in cooperating countries relating to the Point 4 program and all activities and achievements of the program.).

We have agreed with the GOI that they should give publicity to signing of project agreements and other matters relating to the TCA program in India. We have found they need technical help in these activities.

Mr. McPherson's work deals with the program as a whole and requires intimate knowledge of what we are doing across the board. He is not responsible for publicity on TCA. He is responsible for seeing that full and accurate information on our technical programs is supplied to whatever U.S. information agency may from time to time be handling press releases. In the TCA/India organization chart, which is practically in its final form, Mr. McPherson is designated Program Relations Adviser. This title emphasizes

that

Mr. Paul Duncan,
Director, Information and Reports,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington.

that his position is not one of dealing directly with the press but of giving advice to the GOI and acting as liaison officer between our highly specialized technicians, who operate in a limited field, and the persons in the GOI or in U.S. organizations who deal with the press and public.

In addition to the importance of the advice given to the GOI, it is important to me that I have a man on my staff who can devote full time to the functions performed by Mr. McPherson. I interpret your draft instruction and section 2b of Reorganization Plan no. 8 to allow for the continuance of Mr. McPherson in this activity.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Clifford H. Willson
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation for India

cc: TCA/AA Haldore Hanson
TCA/AID George Dolgin

File 15 from Wash.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

July 7, 1953

Dear John:

This is in reply to your June 23 letter to Si which, I believe, represents some misunderstanding of the responsibilities of TCA/W and TCA/SA.

It is true that TCA/W approved your draft on the Maternal and Child Health and the Immunization Project agreements. This approval cannot relieve the Country Director of his responsibility in regards to the availability of unobligated funds. This responsibility was transferred to the Country Directors on July 1, 1952.

In your cable No. 751 dated March 31, you requested permission to sign a Maternal and Child Health Project providing for a contribution of $2500.00. TCA/W would be in no position to know whether or not you had available unobligated funds in this amount. We could only assume that your request for permission to sign was your certification of the availability of unobligated funds. TCA/W proceeded, on the basis of your request, to recruit a Public Health Nurse and, based on correspondence from you, indicating that this project would be signed upon receipt of our approval and allotment of funds for the Quarantine Station Project, accepted the assignment of Miss Potter without country clearance. We were faced with the problem of accepting Miss Potter for the Saudi program by July 1 or losing her services to another country program. We expected you to sign the Maternal and Child Health Project agreement and while assigning her to the Saudi program effective July 1 have, until you obtain country clearance, detailed her to Iraq for a period not to exceed 60 days. Every effort will be made to make funds available in FY54 for this project agreement.

In the meeting with the Saudi Arabian Secretary General of the Ministry of Health held on December 14, 1952, Mr. Fryer suggested a U.S. contribution to the Vaccine Laboratory Project in an amount not to exceed $25,000. In our letter dated February 27, 1953, which supplied you with a suggested list of necessary supplies and equipment to establish such a laboratory,

it was

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda.

it was stated that the cost for procurement, packing and shipping for these necessary supplies and equipment would be approximately $25,000. It also stated that this basic list would probably require amendment as to items, quality and quantity of an additional amount of equipment costing in the neighborhood of $35,000. However, it was further stated that this additional supplies and equipment would depend upon the kind and amount of vaccines to be produced and could only be ascertained after the laboratory was well along in operation.

TCA/W insisted that the basis of the proposed project agreement be broadened and, I am sure, a review of the correspondence will convince you that TCA/W did not approve a project agreement requiring a contribution of $85,000.

We do agree that negotiations have proceeded far enough as to preclude our withdrawing. However, we believe that the amount of U.S. contribution should be a matter of negotiations based upon: (1) the actual equipment that can be procured and utilized in the current fiscal year and, (2) the relative importance of this project analyzed against the objective of the overall program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch
Near East and African Development Service
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. Belt 319

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 29, 1953

Dear John:

In spite of the time which has elapsed since the conversation recounted in the enclosed notes took place, I am sure you will be interested in reading them. Your awareness of the trend which the questions take is, of course, extremely important.

Sincerely,

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
in charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Enclosure:

April 1, 1953, Memorandum
of Conversation re "Questions
Concerning FY 1953 NEADS Program."

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting Director of
Technical Cooperation,
American Embassy,
Jidda.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Copy

April 1, 1953

SUBJECT: Questions Concerning FY 1953 NEADS Program

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. A. C. Westphal, Staff Member, House Foreign Relations Committee
Mr. E. E. Maes, Chief, Program Planning Staff
Mr. M. R. McCormick, Program Planning Staff

COPIES TO: E. R. Fryer, NEADS Assistant Administrator
H. P. Martin, Assistant Administrator
Dr. Pancoast, Director, Program Planning
J. C. Howell, Controller

Mr. Westphal had received certain information concerning the FY 1953 programs including the FY 1953 program authorizations, the financial report, and photostats of personnel status as of December 31. In addition, he had received replies to a series of questions based upon the examination of these materials. He is attempting to familiarize himself with the FY 1953 program as a basis for a report to the Committee, as background for forthcoming hearings on the FY 1954 program. The discussion opened with a general review of the long term magnitude of the NEADS program. Mr. Maes showed Mr. Westphal a chart illustrating the general pattern of appropriations and expenditures for a program of this type, showing that during the initial planning period expenditures lag behind obligations and appropriations. This is followed by a second phase, analogous to a "tooling up" period during which expenditures for surveys, capital items, such as schools, health center buildings and equipment, extension offices, etc., required to set up programs at the initial stage, take place. The expenditures for these facilities usually liquidate the preceding year's obligations, and probably exceed the current year's appropriations. The programs in the NEADS area are now entering this phase of development. The programs then will enter a third phase during which they will tend to level, then taper off, and flatten to a longer term level, during which annual expenditures will be approximately equal to appropriations, estimated in the NEADS region to be from $35 to $45 million per year.

Mr. Westphal requested information concerning the programming and program authorization process, which Mr. Maes outlined as follows:

1. Congressional appropriation.
2. Rationale for allocations to the various countries for planning purposes. This is done by NEADS, cleared with TCA, Regional Bureau and ODMS.
3. Country is notified of planning figures.
4. Country and functional annual plans of work prepared by the field country staff for current fiscal year and submitted to Washington.
5. Programs reviewed and country program authorization prepared.
6. Country program authorization processed through TCA and signed by Deputy Administrator.

7. Review by S/MSA.
8. Review by DMS.
9. Apportionment by Bureau of the Budget.
10. Notification to TCA and notification by TCA to countries.

It was also explained that the countries prepare estimates for the succeeding fiscal year, as a projection of the current fiscal year's program, which materials are then used in preparing initial budget presentations to Bureau of the Budget. This material is subsequently revised by the country staffs for submission to Congress in justification of Bureau mark.

Mr. Westphal had noted in one of the reports (possibly the Weekly Roundup) in November, that Iran was complaining that they had not yet received its FY 1953 money. He was concerned about the length of time which was involved in making the funds available and inquired whether there was a similar concern in other countries. He was informed that most of the countries had expressed concern about the time involved. He noted that the Iran program authorization was signed by the Deputy Administrator on October 7, but funds had not become available until about seven weeks later. It was pointed out that in FY 1953 the existence in a number of the countries of substantial obligated but unspent funds had prevented this from becoming a serious problem in this fiscal year, but that it would be different in succeeding years, when the time involved could cause operating difficulties. Mr. Westphal inquired whether the delays were chargeable to any specific step in the processing, and whether we should suggest elimination of any of the reviews. We made no recommendations on this point but explained that each of the successive reviews took some two weeks, and that the total process takes a rather long time.

Mr. Westphal requested clarification as to means of acquisition of local currency. Points made in this discussion were:

> Counterpart funds were engendered in the case of Israel and Jordan under the FY 1952 program; there are no similar operations in FY 1953. Local currencies have been obtained from FY 1952 funds by sale of commodities and by student aid in the case of Iran. Similarly, from FY 1953 funds, local currency in the amount of $4,000,000 will be obtained; $1,300,000 through the introduction of commodities and the remainder by direct purchase. In other countries also local currencies are acquired by direct purchase.

There was a discussion of the development of cooperative relationships, on which we had reported in response to a recent series of questions. Mr. Westphal inquired about the Jordan "fair share" mechanism. It was explained that this agreement, reached jointly between U. S. and Jordan officials was something of an accomplishment in terms of Jordan's limited financial resources, that the U. S. and Jordan officials had jointly agreed that the U. S. should not release certain FY 1953 program money until the Jordan legislature had acted upon the Jordan

contribution. The legislature meets in April. Mr. Westphal observed that the Committee members have studied, understand, and are friendly to the "Servicio" as a cooperative program device. We pointed out that our statement on development of joint operations had approached the question primarily in terms of the development of organizational relationships. It was also pointed out that the "Servicio" does not necessarily take a uniform pattern, but that there may be various combinations of (1) organizational arrangements and (2) financial arrangements in joint relationships. Mr. Westphal suggested as his personal opinion and not necessarily that of the committee that it would be a good idea in the condensed statement to develop the point of "cooperative relationships with other countries."

Mr. Westphal commented on Ambassador Locke's resignation and the Department's apparent disinclination to appoint a successor, and inquired about our interpretation of the significance of the developments, if any. We did not know the answer, but we explained that at the time of the initiation of the Point 4 program in the Near East there had been two points of view regarding the approach in setting up the U. S. cooperative programs related to the economic development problems of the area. One view was that they should be set up on a regional basis. The other was that national cooperative programs should be developed first, that the countries are unwilling to embark on regional programs as long as they have lack of confidence in their own technical resources and that a sound national technical cooperation program is a prerequisite to a regional approach. The latter view eventually was accepted, but in the meantime the post of Ambassador was created as a sort of coordinating function. In our opinion it had not worked well--possibly because it was premature.

Mr. Westphal has been supplied with copies of the "condensed statement" for FY 1954, revised to apply to the FY 1953 program. These were provided in response to his request for statements of the programs which included some reference to accomplishments. The full Iran statement was not ready at the time, so that the Iran submission consisted only of a statement of accomplishments. Mr. Westphal requested, in addition, a list of program and project agreements, which we promised to supply him within the next two days.

Mr. Westphal inquired why Saudi Arabia had utilized a Memorandum of Understanding rather than program and project agreements. It was explained that it was probably because of Saudi Arabia's suspicion of complicated agreements, etc., with the preference of the Saudi Arabian Government to rely upon the simplest kind of agreement, rather than a legal agreement had necessitated use of a Memorandum of Understanding device.

Mr. Westphal inquired whether use had been made of Nationals of countries in the region as technicians in other countries. He was informed that Libya had made rather extensive use of technicians from other Middle East countries, especially Palestinians, and that we were sympathetic to an expansion of this practice, although it was pointed out that the basic problem is to develop local competdnce.

Mr. Westphal inquired regarding the change in the Lebanon program. The history of this problem was outlined to him, culminating the signing of project agreements in January. Mr. Westphal suggested the usefulness of information on political or economic problems of this type in our statements.

Mr. Westphal observed that, from the photostat list of technicians, we appear to have a surprisingly large number of program direction personnel, which does not square with the numbers that are shown in the program authorizations. It was explained that the flexline lists are based upon breakdown by agencies, without specific tying to fields of activity. Most program direction people appear in the list as employed by TCA, and it is therefore assumed that all persons employed by TCA in the country staffs are ipso facto Program Direction personnel. This is not correct. It might be desirable to breakdown the flexline by field of activity and within the fields of activity by agencies, in order to avoid this impression in the future.

Mr. Westphal said he had read the program authorization material with a great deal of interest. In some instances he was disconcerted by the fact that the programs as described appear to be dealing with all problems of the country. It left the impression that we were assuming responsibility for every phase of development. He felt that the Committee would be better impressed if our country programs would concentrate their operations in a few key areas. He felt that there was evidence of a tendency of a "shotgun" approach.

Dr. Dolley

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

June 15, 1953

Dear Mr. Dunaway:

I believe you will be interested in the attached copy of an article by Jack Bingham in the New York Times Magazine of May 10, 1953.

I especially want to call your attention to Jack's statement on page 65 that --

> "Basically, the problem is one of communication and education: how to get into the minds of men the knowledge that could help them to overcome their misery--and the will to use that knowledge."

This gives expression--perhaps unintentionally--to the fundamental place of audio-visual training aids and country-wide mass communications in getting the TCA job done.

I do not claim that mass communications alone can accomplish such a stupendous task as transmitting the knowledge and inspiring the will for progress in the minds of a billion people. But I do feel that training aids and mass communications provide the tools and the transmission line through which technicians--men of dedication as well as knowledge--can go forward with the job.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Duncan

Paul Duncan
Director, Information and Reports

Enclosure

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director for Technical Cooperation,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Dalley

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

OFFICIAL INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

AIR MAIL

June 3, 1953

Dear Mr. Dunaway:

Under separate cover you have been sent copies of the President's Message to Congress with plans for reorganizing the government's overseas information services and the foreign aid programs, and the Executive Order transferring TCA from the Department of State to the Director for Mutual Security.

I wish to call your attention to Paragraph 2, Page 3 of the covering Message to Congress:

> "Reorganization Plan No. 8 establishes a new agency -- the United States Information Agency -- for the conduct of our information programs. These include, with certain limited exceptions, four programs: the information activities now administered by the International Information Administration of the Department of State; the information programs financed in connection with government in occupied areas; the information program of the Mutual Security Agency; and the Technical Cooperation Administration information program. The first three of these programs would be shifted by Reorganization Plan No. 8, while the last would be reassigned by executive order."

and to Section 2(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 8 referring to transfer of information functions:

> "(b) Exclusive of so much thereof as is an integral part of economic or technical assistance programs . . ."

These two paragraphs are significant in making a distinction between the information activities of IIA (USIS), government in occupied areas, and MSA, and the technical information activities of TCA.

I believe

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting Director, Technical Cooperation,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

I believe this is an important recognition of the technical information program we have developed in TCA, in the form of audio-visual training aids and projects in mass communication, as an essential part of our country programs.

I am attaching to this letter a draft of a proposed working agreement with IIA which has been under consideration in Washington for some time. I would appreciate your comments and suggestions in terms of field operations, in the event that a similar working agreement is developed with the proposed U. S. Information Agency.

Sincerely,

Paul Duncan

Paul Duncan
Director, Information and Reports
Technical Cooperation Administration

Enclosure:

Draft Agreement

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

May 31, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: TCA Staff

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Fryer

The attached letter from Mr. Fryer of May 19 touches upon a grave problem and is worthy of careful reading on the part of all TCA personnel. It is of course a general letter and not aimed particularly at us. I have observed none of the faults and shortcomings enumerated in the letter, but there is no doubt that the attitude of the Americans toward the local population does have a direct bearing upon the success of our efforts. Anything we can do toward improving our relations with the local people will pay large dividends in good will and I am sure that we shall do our best in this desirable direction.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

File

Answered 5/2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to:
TCA/NA

May 6, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

RESTRICTED

Dear John:

You've had a long siege as Acting Country Director, and the chair of Acting Director is never comfortable. It has not been fair to you, and it has not been fair to the Mission. I know this and feel badly about the apparent neglect. However, fortunately, the neglect is more apparent than real, because a genuine effort has been made to find the right man for the Saudi job. We have felt that we should find someone not only who has a good administrative background with a balance of tact and diplomacy, but also someone who comes from the desert who has a broad background in agriculture and engineering with an understanding of the place of the social sciences in economic development. I suppose we have been looking for the perfect man, but the importance of Saudi to the United States has persuaded us that we should wait rather than to hurry into an appointment, even though waiting means an injustice to you.

The fact that you haven't been asked to take the job permanently is a compliment to your extraordinary technical competence. The Department has felt that you should be permitted to spend full time on the Saudi customs problem and that to relieve you of this would do a disservice to the importance of customs reorganization.

I have called your son and namesake twice but each time got no answer from his home. I shall try again, but I do regret my failure to give him Christmas greetings from you and Mrs. Dunaway.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Si

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, In Charge Of
Near East and African Development Service

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Answered 5/23/53

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1953

AIR MAIL - OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear John:

Several people returning from Liberia have separately informed us that the general grade and competence of U. S. personnel in Liberia is much higher than in any other country in which we operate. They attribute this to the wide use of Negro employees.

Last June, Public Health nominated an outstanding Negro doctor for the Public Health program in Saudi Arabia. Tom Hart discussed this appointment with Stratton in Beirut. On July 17, we received a qualified negative answer from Jidda in telegram No. 28. We believe outstanding Negro technicians would make a real contribution to the Point 4 program in Saudi Arabia. Due to the qualified answer received, we would appreciate your exploring this question with both your staff and the Mission and let us have your recommendations.

Incidentally, Frank Kimball reports of the enthusiastic welcome given to Eric Johnston and his party in Saudi Arabia. He reports that Mr. Johnston was told in no uncertain terms that Point 4 was welcome and that the Act for International Development had been carefully studied and was understood.

Sincerely yours,

Paul F. Taggart

Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation
c/o American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1953

AIR MAIL - OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear John:

You know of the planned visit of Secretary Dulles, Director Stassen and their party to Riyadh and Dhahran, tentatively set for arrival late afternoon of May 18. The Mission has been informed by Circular Airgram dated April 6.

The officials have expressed a particular interest in informing themselves about Point 4 - every aspect of it - in the short time available.

You will probably have an opportunity to work with the Embassy officials on plans for making most effective use of this visit. If they know of and can compliment activities which are a source of pride to the local people, their contribution to good will will be great. This is a very real opportunity to strengthen American relations, contribute to better understanding and impress the people with our interest in their problems.

The schedule allows very little time, but protocol will be cut to a minimum, and some, if not all, members of the party will be anxious to make full use of the hours at their disposal for helping to improve and strengthen our work in any way that you can suggest.

Please do what you can to give the party the fullest information and understanding in the short time available, and coordinate with the Embassy any suggestions that you have for people to see, things to comment upon, etc. And please insist that in the planning at least one opportunity should be included for improving understanding and enthusiasm for the Technical Cooperation program.

Sincerely yours,

Si

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
In Charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation,
Amembassy, Jidda.

COPY

File D

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Technical Cooperation Administration
Washington

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

April 29, 1953

Answered 5/26/53

Dear John:

During the past two weeks, we have been reviewing each NEADS' country's program. At these sessions, the Country Representative, the functional staffs, Walt Olson, Ernie Maes, and I have attempted to appraise accomplishments or trends and find out which are the strong or weak spots. An incidental result is the specific information about details of the programs which will be helpful in presenting them to the Congress; the more important aspect is the possibility of redirecting or shifting emphasis where appropriate in order to do a better Point 4 job.

By now, you will have our cable about the vital importance of taking steps to assure that funds which are to be jointly administered are actually deposited into joint accounts. The several schools of thought have now merged into a determination that, in carrying out program and project agreements, at such deposit stage funds are recorded here as expended. The co-administration of the activities and disbursement of funds is, of course, a basic tool in assuring full participation by the host government and training in the "know how" of management as well as planning to nationals of the countries.

In looking at the various country programs, we have tried to take full cognizance of differences in types and attitudes of the host government, of availability of trained nationals, and of the relative urgency of various problems which beset the country. After each such meeting, we are writing the Country Director concerned to let him know of the questions which come to mind here on the suitability and effectiveness of the Point 4 approach in that particular country.

It is, of course, no secret or surprise that the technician in Saudi faces extraordinary obstacles in inability to move around freely. I have already written you of the effort being made to get approval of a recruitment policy which will enable us at least to search for Americans who are also Moslem and who speak Arabic. Access to two important centers would break one hurdle in the fields of education and

health

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting Director of U. S.
Technical Cooperation,
American Embassy,
Jidda.

CONFIDENTIAL

health. Presumably, the Ambassador will forward his reactions to the people in NE fairly soon.

As in several of the other countries, it is apparent that there are not in Saudi broad comprehensive programs. This is not particularly disturbing, for in many cases projects when well under way tend to group themselves into programs and actually form the basis for program action. It is, however, disturbing when the projects are ends unto themselves without contributing on a lasting basis to welfare of the Saudis.

The possibility of securing appropriations beyond the planning figures we are now using is too remote to be considered. Our next year's program must be one of technical cooperation which will stand fast under severe scrutiny, both as to purpose and as to detail of planned operation. Before we consider any further underground water use, we must be sure that it is a public service designed to develop water on the desert for the Bedouin.

What exactly is the situation on housing in the Asir? Thel indicates that plans, booklets, etc., have been sent out but has no information on whether construction has actually started. If there is some impediment that we aren't aware of and can help on, let us know. The construction of simple mud houses would be one of the tangible results which have been so helpful in training nationals and for spreading skills and, hence, leading to an acceptance of our motives and willingness to have us participate in other fields.

Will it be possible to so design the quarantine station project that it can later become one facet of a broad health program? If handled as an ad hoc operation, without consideration of its function in a public health program, it will be difficult to define its responsibilities and scope. Would a basic survey to define need and possibilities be in order at this time?

Conversations are going forward here on the plant for aluminum pipe for irrigation (it is not clear here how the company can expect sales in Saudi to justify the cost of a plant but perhaps they have other unmentioned markets in mind); the possibility of a contract with an agricultural and mechanical college to carry out certain phases of the agricultural work is in the talking stage; a meeting is scheduled for this week on fertilizer from flared gases; we shall probably be able to pick up Barr, formerly of DMPA, as a consultant on minerals.

Has any

Has any attempt been made to formalize arrangements under which people who secured additional education through the assistance of the Saudi Government will be made available as counterparts to U. S. technicians when they return to Saudi? Is there available any roster of trained Saudis who might work with our technicians?

In reading this over, I realize it sounds highly critical. That is not the intention. Rather, we have tried to point up the elements which seem to us at this distance to require additional attention. Impartial analysis after the period of initial negotiation and adjustment has been gone through should result in pointing up many things which are buried in day-to-day operations and problems.

You have done a magnificent job in pinchhitting as Country Director, an assignment which you reluctantly assumed and which has kept you from operations in your own field. Our delay in sending you a Country Director has been solely because of inability to find someone who could carry the tremendous load with its peculiarly difficult requirements. Until we can produce, I know you will carry on as ably as you have been doing.

Enclosed is the condensed statement on the program in Saudi which, with modifications, will be used in justifying the budget request. Additional material has been requested since this draft was prepared and that is now being assembled. I'd like it if you would personally go over this material and cable me of any changes which you think important to be made.

Sincerely,

/s/ Si

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
in charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Enclosure.- not with letter for file.

See Vaccine Folder.

March 6, 1953

- OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear John:

There is attached a list with prices of the sera and vaccines produced for sale at Asmara, Eritrea. The list was obtained by Dr. H.R. O'Brien, on his recent return from Ethiopia.

It is being sent to you with the thought that (1) these supplies are available to meet present needs in Saudi Arabia, and (2) their availability has a bearing on the discussion of a government vaccine laboratory. We understand a still wider list of vaccines can be purchased in Egypt.

Sincerely,

Walter O. Olson
Acting Assistant Administrator
Technical Cooperation Administration
Near East and African Development Service

Attachment:

As stated.

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director, TCA
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

TCA/NEADS:TFTaylor:mft

To Wash.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

February 25, 1953

Dear Thel:

This is in reply to your letter of January 23, regarding material to show what Point 4 is doing and what the host people are accomplishing with our assistance. In the next several months we hope to be able to send you part or all of the following material:

Agriculture

1. Pictures of technicians in field; typical local agricultural scenes illustrating Saudi Arabian conditions. Proposed projects will be presented and if possible with pictures illustrating their locations.

2. Map showing agricultural regions of Saudi Arabia and localities where possible projects may be carried on.

Education

1. Commercial School story - its history and growth, with pictures of school building, classrooms, etc.

2. Industrial School - its history and present condition with pictures.

3. In connection with the possible project on firemen-policemen training, description of Jidda, its recent growth - illustrated with pictures of conditions.

Natural Resources

1. Map of Arabia showing regions where wells have been drilled and water brought in, and wells projected. Story of what this means to the Saudis, how work is carried on, etc.

2. Map

Mr. Thelbert Taylor,
Acting Chief, Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, 25, D. C.

2. Map showing areas photographed by aerial survey. Uses to which survey has been put.

3. Map - picture - story of mineral resources study.

Public Administration and Government Services

1. Illustrated story of Monetary Agency.

2. Illustrated story of Customs - Tariff administration. This would include dock works, harbor, local color. Story will describe need for TCA services, method of procedure, achievements.

Public Health

1. Quarantine story and pictures.

2. Pictures and description of local conditions as showing background for projected Point 4 projects.

Transportation and Communication

1. Illustrated story of Railroad survey.

2. Illustrated story of Jidda - Qizan road project.

3. Map of Saudi Arabian transportation facilities and how TCA is helping the Saudi Arabian Government improve same.

Rural Community Development Project

1. Illustrated story of project showing the wadi, its people, how they live and describing the various phases of TCA work.

General

If possible, a human interest story illustrating how a typical Saudi Arab lives and what Point 4 may do to help improve his conditions.

As time goes by and projects get underway, we will attempt to supply you with additional material. Any suggestions or ideas you may have on these matters would be welcomed.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation Administration in Saudi Arabia

File 1
2
Chron III

U. S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda

October 15, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Paul:

Transmitted herewith is one copy of the Country Program, Part III, B, for FY-1955.

The budget for this portion is transmitted as prepared by the Chiefs of the various Divisions. The FY-1955 proposals are now being reviewed, one by one, by the new Director. When this review is completed supplementary reports covering any revisions found necessary in Part III, B, FY-55 will be transmitted.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

Enclosure -
As above

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington, D. C.

WBHazleton:o

File 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 29, 1953

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of July 16 in regard to the formation of an international equipment finance company.

I have consulted various members of the staff on this subject and share their view that under present conditions such a company would probably not find sufficient business to make it a profitable venture. Perhaps the situation may change for the better if and when the proposed study is made of operations of foreign corporations with a view to redrafting the laws and regulations and thus provide a more favorable climate for foreign investments.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS (TCA)
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

Dr Belz.

Please note and return to me. Do you think this plan would be useful here?

J W S

I doubt its utility in S.A.

E.B

Technical Cooperation Administration
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FOR MUTUAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 16, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL INFORMAL

My dear Mr. Dunaway:

Our Industry and Commerce Branch has received for review a proposal from outside sources involving the setting up of what might be generally characterized as an International Equipment Finance Company. A copy of this is enclosed. The proposal in our thinking might well provide an opportunity for private financing once all aspects were carefully considered. It also could make a real contribution to economic development.

Such a venture would have the advantage of providing a private channel to underdeveloped countries for the flow of that technical knowledge required for the maintenance of the equipment leased or sold on a long term basis. There might also be involved, once the subject was carefully developed, the making available of managerial know-how which of course is very important. In actual operation a careful selection of opportunities in these countries might also insure a major impact on bettering the country's foreign exchange position by a selection of requests based on the likelihood of the products entering the export market. It is quite likely that funds made available for equipment could be guaranteed under the Mutual Security Act thus assuring currency conversion and protection against expropriation assuming the basic conditions were met.

This letter is written to secure an expression of opinion from you relative to the existence of opportunities for such a business, particularly the identification of any industries now operating in your country which might be good prospects for such a proposal. This will enable us to present more than just an idea to those who might be interested in setting up such a corporation. We should appreciate any comments you may have to offer.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia Branch
Near East and African Development Service

Mr. John Dunaway,
Director of Technical Cooperation,
Care of American Embassy,
Jidda.

UNCLASSIFIED

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

September 21, 1953

TO: Mr. C. J. McCullars
Budget & Fiscal Officer, American Embassy, Jidda

FROM: E. F. Sinclair
Acting Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Payment of $100 each Covering Grantee Funds

Will you kindly arrange to issue separate checks in the amount of $100.00 each, each chargeable to Appropriation 72-112/41019 (10), Allotment C 401470, Obligation No. 19, to the following grantees:

Jamil Hattab
Abdullah Aziz Mominah
Sulaiman Salama
Abdul Hameed I. Batterjee.

APPROVED: _____
Controller

JADunaway
EFSinclair/djh

TCA/W

File 1
2
Chron.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 26, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Si:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence, reports and receipts, as per the attached list, in which you may have some interest.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 44
As per attached list

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

JAD

JADunaway:c

Enclosures

1. Copy of TCA Monthly Program Summary - August 1953 - Jidda.

2. Copy of Monthly Operations Summary - Transp. & Comm. - July.

3. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Customs and Tariff - July.

4. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - July.

5. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - July (For USGS).

6. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Health - July.

7. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Health - July. (For USPHS)

8. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Agriculture - July.

9. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Agriculture - July. (For FAS, Dept.of Agri.)

10. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Education - July.

11. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Education - July. (For Dept. of Education)

12. Ltr 8/13/53 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA to Min.of Finance/Jidda, re TCA agricultural personnel. (Enc.cy. ltr 8/12 to Asst.Dir., Dept. of Agriculture.)

13. Ltr. 8/22 from Chf., H&S Div., to Surgeon General, USPHS.

14. 2 Cys. of Minutes of Conference with Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance, Aug. 24 1953.

15. Ltr 8/20 from R.Bogue, Geologist, to Clark Majors, Michael Baker, Jr., Inc./Jidda, re well sites.

16. Ltr 8/27 from Dougherty and Bogue, Natl.Resources Div., to Clark Majors, Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. re well locations.

17. Ltr 8/25 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Dr. Akram Shuman, Min.of Health, Jidda, re training of health assistants.

18. Memo 8/25 from H.E.Schwan, Agri.Div., to Forest Service, USDA, Subj: Foreign Forestry Information.

19. Memo 8/26 from H.E.Schwan, Agri. Div., to Mr. T.E.Shaw, Forester, TCA/Lebanon, subj: Flora of Middle East; Alfalfa Seed.

20. Ltr 8/26 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Dir., TCA/Amman, enc. 2 cys. of General Agreement with Saudi Arabia.

21. Memo 8/26 from H.E.Schwan, Agri.Div., to Dr. R.O.Whyte, FAO/Rome, subj: Pasture and Range Reports, and Annual Meeting.

Enclosures

22. Ltr 8/27 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Donald C. Stone, Cons. to Dir. for MS, re conference - Istanbul.

23. Ltr 8/31 from Chf., H&S Div., to Dr. Shuman, Min.of Health, re immunization clinics.

24. Ltr 8/31 from Chf., H&S Div., to Dr. Shuman, Min.of Health, re quarantine station.

25. Memo 8/27 from Chf, H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, subj: Mobile Medical Units.

26. Memo 8/27 from Chf, H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, subj: Recruitment of Two Physicians.

27. Revision of FY-1954 budget figures - Education, Agriculture, Natural Resources.

28. Country Clearance for Mr. Billie H. Rountree, Agronomist
    9/1 Memo from Chf, Agri.Div., to Act.Dir., TCA/SA, req. country clearance.
    9/6 Ltr from Chf., Agri.Div., to FOA/W, req. recruitment be expedited.
    9/12 Memo from Act.Dir., TCA/SA to Act.Dir., Liaison Office for TA/Jidda, requesting SAG clearance.

29. Ltr from Chf., Agri.Div., to USDA, re status of recruitment for Agri.Div.

30. Memo from Chf., Agri.Div., to Act.Dir., TCA/SA, subj: Improving Range Land in Saudi Arabia by Water Spreading, Revegetation and Range Management.

31. Memo 9/9 from Act.Prog.O. to Act.Dir., TCA/SA, subj: Meeting with Asst.Deputy Min. of Finance Sept. 3, 1953.

32. Memo 9/9 from R.Bogue, Geologist, to D.F.Dougherty, Act.Chf., Nat.Resources Div., subj: Lith Water Supply.

33. Ltr 9/10 from Act.Chf., Nat.Resources Div., to Badr bey Fahoum, Govt.Repr., Michael Baker, Jr. Inc., Jidda, requesting temp.deferment of pumping test at Wejh.

34. Ltr 9/10 from Chf., Agri. Div. to Ahmed Badkook, Acting Head, Dept.of Agri., Min.of Fin./Jidda, re proposed cooperative projects between SAG-Agri.and TCA-Agri.

35. Memo 9/12 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Div.Chiefs, subj: Monthly Summary of Activities of Technicians.

36. Conf. Memo. of Conference on Utilization of Natural Gas in Fertilizer Production with HE, the Min.of Finance, Sept. 12, 1953.

37. Memo 9/14 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Chf, Agri.Div., subj: Water Spreading.

38. Memo 9/15 from Act.Exec.O. to Dr. J. Miles Butler, H&S Div., subj: Unauthorized Move.

39. Memo of Conference with HRH Prince Talall, Min. of Transp.& Communications, Sept. 17, 1953.

Enclosures

40. Memo 9/19 from Chf., H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, subj: Personnel.

41. Ltr 9/22 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to HE, the Asst.Dep.Min.of Finance/Jidda, forwarding Eng. translation of the Tariff and commodity index.

42. Ltr 9/23 from Chf., Agri.Div., to USDA, re T.Moon and other USDA personnel.

43. Ltr 9/23 from Chf., H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, re: Smallpox in Pilgrims.

44. Memoranda on Receipt of Supplies -

6/23/53	80 Filing Courses (for Education Div.)
8/20/53	1 ea. 4-drawer fire-file "60" legal size, comb.lock.
8/20/53	1 ea. wooden dictionary stand.
9/10/53	Film - 50 rolls - #120 plus X film. 8 exp.
	12 rolls - #120 Extrachrom film, 8 exp.
	48 rolls - 35 mm Kodachrome, 20 exp.

File 1
2
Chron.

TCA/W

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 26, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

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Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

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Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
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Washington 25, D. C.

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35. Memo 9/12 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Div.Chiefs, subj: Monthly Summary of Activities of Technicians.

36. Conf. Memo. of Conference on Utilization of Natural Gas in Fertilizer Production with HE, the Min.of Finance, Sept. 12, 1953.

37. Memo 9/14 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Chf, Agri.Div., subj: Water Spreading.

38. Memo 9/15 from Act.Exec.O. to Dr. J. Miles Butler, H&S Div., subj: Unauthorized Move.

39. Memo of Conference with HRH Prince Talall, Min. of Transp.& Communications, Sept. 17, 1953.

Enclosures

40. Memo 9/19 from Chf., H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, subj: Personnel.

41. Ltr 9/22 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to HE, the Asst.Dep.Min.of Finance/Jidda, forwarding Eng. translation of the Tariff and commodity index.

42. Ltr 9/23 from Chf., Agri.Div., to USDA, re T.Moon and other USDA personnel.

43. Ltr 9/23 from Chf., H&S Div., to Surgeon Gen., USPHS, re: Smallpox in Pilgrims.

44. Memoranda on Receipt of Supplies -

6/23/53	80 Filing Courses (for Education Div.)
8/20/53	1 ea. 4-drawer fire-file "60" legal size, comb.lock.
8/20/53	1 ea. wooden dictionary stand.
9/10/53	Film - 50 rolls - #120 plus X film. 8 exp.
	12 rolls - #120 Extrachrom film, 8 exp.
	48 rolls - 35 mm Kodachrome, 20 exp.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

May 10, 1953

Dear Si:

I have your letter of April 29 in regard to the FY 54 budget and related matters.

I note that the revised budget was prepared on February 10, 1953, and it is a matter of regret that we were not informed at the time for plans and programs based on $2,100,000 require drastic revision to fit the allotment of $1,000,000.

I note further that in your method of reduction, the staffing pattern of our proposed budget has been retained at 44, the cost of trainees has been retained at $135,000, but all supplies and equipment have been eliminated except $49,000 for program direction.

Before discussion of other phases of the budget there are some obligations of a contractual or moral nature for which no provision has been made and I wonder how they are to be met. As I see the picture, they are as follows:

Community Development Project	$155,000
Commercial School	30,000
Vaccine Laboratory Equipment	50,000
	$235,000

Perhaps a word of explanation is in order as to the basis for my belief that the above items are commitments which we are honor-bound to meet.

Community Development Project

While our accounts are not yet in good shape, from the best information available it looks as if we will close the year with no unobligated

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

funds at all. As we understand the spirit and letter of the agreement covering this project, the funds obligated for road equipment, $150,000, and for medical supplies for the Darb clinic, $40,000, are all the charges which can properly be charged to our contribution of $500,000. However, since this agreement is for three years, it seems plausible for us to plan to spend one-half the outstanding commitment during FY 54, or $155,000.

Commercial School

It will be recalled that the Commercial School would never have been started except for the efforts of Dr. Fisher and for the assumption by TCA of the cost of teacher-salaries, typewriters, furniture, books and other school supplies. If this aid is withdrawn during 1954, the school will be closed down since the local committee is not in a position to finance it. We have recently submitted a project agreement calling for a higher contribution by TCA than the amount shown above to take care of the natural growth of the school, but I believe this could be reduced to $30,000 without endangering the life of the school.

Vaccine Laboratory

You will no doubt recall that at a conference with Dr. Khashukji the day before Dr. Stratton left, this project was approved in principle and Mr. Ferguson was instructed to draw up a project agreement. The negotiations have, I think, gone too far for us to back out without serious loss of face and reflection upon our good faith. In fact, I am reasonably sure the result would be the cancellation of the health agreement. This would be doubly unfortunate since the need for assistance is very great and this division is in a better position than many others to render efficient service. It is much further advanced in its plans and its staffing pattern is practically complete.

Now I am not at all sure I have the solution to the problem which we face, but it seems obvious a drastic change in the scope and direction of the program will be necessary. This will first of all involve a reduction in the staff and perhaps elimination of one or more Divisions. In making these reductions the determining factor is, I think, the relative value of the services which the several Divisions seem likely to render during the coming year, with due regard to the value placed on these services by SAG.

It will be recalled that SAG's first and foremost desire was for assistance in natural resources and public finance and I am under the impression that considerable pressure was exerted to induce them to accept the broader program. It will also be recalled that when the full implications of this broader program with the necessarily enlarged staff for administration were understood, SAG expressed the desire to cancel the whole affair and instead, hire the technicians they really wanted.

With these considerations in mind, a few remarks on the several phases of the program may be helpful.

Public Administration

SAG requested five technicians as follows:

Currency and Banking
Customs
Tariff
Budget
Accounting

Dr. Young completed his assignment and withdrew in October 1952 after the establishment of the Monetary Agency. The new tariff, mainly the work of Mr. Kennedy, went into effect in December 1952, and the commodity index has been completed and ready for use. Since my preoccupation with administration, he has taken over the job of implementing my recommendations for reform in customs procedure, but so far without too much success. At first the Customs authorities would not accept his advice on Customs because he had been introduced as a "tariff expert", and even though he was given the title "Acting Customs Advisor", they were reluctant to accept him as such. However, after a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Finance, the attitude of the Committee has changed and there is more progress. While I feel Mr. Kennedy is capable of handling both Customs and Tariff, it might be advisable under the circumstances to let his position lapse at the end of his tour (September) provided, of course, I am relieved of administrative responsibility in the meantime. The position of accountant should, I think, not be filled. The position of statistician should be deferred, not because of lack of need but because SAG had not requested it and because Customs is not yet organized for it. As for the Budget, little effective work has been done. Stacy arrived too late to have much influence on the budget for last year. He finally got around to having a study made of the accounting and payment procedure but before he had a chance to do anything with the report he was put into the administration and since has had no time for budget work. I think he might be retained in the Executive Office if for no other reason than to save money. I am not sure how well we have fulfilled our obligations to SAG in this field in which there will be need for assistance for many years to come.

Natural Resources

The natural resources field party began work in December 1950 on loan from the USGS. The present staff consists of four geologists and one hydraulic engineer. In spite of difficulties in incorporating the work of this group into a coordinated Point 4 program, the services have been of outstanding benefit to the economy of the country and I am sure SAG regards their work as more important than all other TCA efforts put together. This group is dealing with the principal limiting factor in agricultural production and I am of the opinion that efforts spent on increasing development of the water resources will yield quicker and

larger returns than those spent on improvement in farm production. Doubling the water supply means doubling farm production. Naturally there should be improvement in methods of agricultural production but I think it a profound mistake to allot less than half as much money to Natural Resources Division as to the Agriculture Division, which is yet to prove its ability to perform.

Education

There is no doubt of the need for educational assistance but under the circumstances I believe that no new technicians should be recruited. This would leave Dr. Dolley to handle the trainee program (which I believe should be cut in half), the Commercial School and such help as he can give to the Industrial School at Jidda.

Transportation and Communications

I recommend that on completion of the railroad survey this Division be eliminated. SAG has in its employ a staff of American railroad engineers and operators. It also has a great number of American Experts in aviation, as well as an American firm of consulting engineers. It is quite true that SAG could profitably use advice in reorganizing its public works and developing a country-wide road program, but the TCA financial situation being as it is, it would be advisable to defer assistance in these fields until some later date and then employ men with technical skill in whatever field the assistance is desired.

Agriculture

There is no doubt that agriculture will for many years be the most important industry (except oil) and that it is in need of assistance. For reasons which I need not enumerate, the agricultural program is regretfully slow in getting under way. I am sure the tentative agricultural plan of operation will have to be modified. Dr. Edens had in mind the village by village approach, with one general agriculturalist to run a demonstration farm in each village and what might be called extension service to the neighboring farmers. This work would be supplemented by specialists in several fields, such as agronomy, entomology, soils, etc. The plan also included special projects in land-leveling, control of water table, and date production. Recruitment has been very slow and to date Dr. Edens and Tom Moon comprise the staff. However, country clearance has been given a range management specialist and an animal husbandman. One regrettable feature of this type of program is the time and money required to produce appreciable improvement in agricultural production. Dr. Edens has just returned from a field trip and I will wait for his recommendations as to what changes will be found necessary in the program and staffing pattern. But I am sure that without some money for equipment the program as planned will be ineffective.

Health and Sanitation

I have already discussed the work of this Division. The only suggestion I have is that in case the Asir project is to be handled by contract the staff list of the budget should be reduced by the number of health and sanitation specialists on the contract team.

Program Direction

I believe some reduction in the staff will be necessary. While the amount of administrative work will always be regretfully large, most of the work involved in leasing, remodeling, furnishing and equipping the three housing units will be completed by the beginning of FY 1954. Likewise, there will be less work in procurement since we shall have very little money to spend. I believe we can get by with the following administrative staff - Director, Administrative Officer, Comptroller, Program Officer, and 5 clerk-stenographers.

In addition to the reductions suggested above, I believe we should defer the investigation of the natural gas-fertilizer project. In the first place, FAO is sending out an engineer to make another study in accord with its agreement with SAG, and more important TCA will not have funds.

The above tentative suggestions are offered for what they are worth. They do not form a complete answer to the problem we face for the savings are not sufficient to bridge the gap between needs and funds. At best I fear our efforts will be spread so wide that the services will not be effective in any field. I am sure SAG will be very disappointed after what they had been led to believe the program would accomplish but I assume this has been fully taken into account in arriving at the Saudi budget.

In summary, it seems to me TCA should narrow the scope of its activities and concentrate on fewer fields selected on the basis of the probability of immediate tangible results. This calls for staff reduction and rigid economy. In staff selection special attention should be paid to technical competence in fields where the need is immediate, rather than on versatility and general ability. In keeping with TCA purposes and objectives to foster good will and improve political relations with the host government, due regard should be taken of the desires and attitude of SAG as to the scope and direction of the TCA effort, as any other policy may easily defeat the objectives of Point 4.

There are some other points in your letter on which comments will be offered later as this letter is already too long.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

File
To Wash

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

September 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Fryer:

I have read your letter of August 17, 1953 addressed to the Director concerning water spreading. Also, I have read your August 10 statement to Mr. Andrews, the memorandum by Mr. Avery, and the letter to the Director by Mr. Olson.

It is my opinion you are now pushing a program that has much merit. Mr. Schwan and I have been discussing range revegetation and have proposed three projects to establish range test and demonstration plots in three grazing areas. Messrs. Schwan and Parker are now getting supplies and equipment together to make an extended trip of several weeks into important livestock and grazing areas to make their first observations of any consequence. I wish we had a water spreading engineer to accompany them to give specific attention to the possibilities of water spreading.

About three months ago, I was traveling the lower course of Wadi Khulais. From all observations it appeared that much effort has been given to water spreading there. It was very dry then and there was little crop residue to indicate successful use of spreading water. In fact we encountered only one Bedouin at a water hole in the course of at least 10 miles. Much water must come down the wadi when it does rain, but much must be learned about any such given area before reasonably effective planning and execution can be performed.

We are going to do all we can to promote water spreading, grass reseeding, range management, fodder production, and development of livestock watering places. However, to accomplish even a reasonable amount of work, it will take, at least, one specific technician that we do not now have, and funds beyond the amount being allocated to the Agriculture Division's FY-54 budget. I am writing a memorandum to the Director of our Mission recommending what the staff here thinks we should undertake.

Enclosed herewith you will find a memorandum from Mr. Schwan to me setting forth his thinking concerning water spreading, revegetation and range management. I thought you might be interested in reading it.

On August 5,

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS (TCA),
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

On August 5, the chiefs here were informed of what they could expect their division budget allotment to be for 1954. The Director of the Department of Agriculture has been away from his office for about 4 months. The Assistant Director is in Cairo and will not return for another 9 days. Four days ago, I conferred with the Assistant Deputy Finance Minister concerning agriculture. From now on I plan to go directly to him until the Agriculture Department can be revitalized and more adequately staffed.

I should appreciate it if you will see about arranging for Sadek Husseini, who is coming to take part in the water spreading tour, to visit one or two land grant colleges and have the opportunity to see and discuss agricultural experiment station and extension work. I should like to see him play a leading part in agriculture of Saudi Arabia.

I should be glad to hear from you sometime.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Edens
Chief, Agriculture Division

Encl - Copy of memorandum from
Mr. Schwan re water
spreading, revegetation
and range management.

WJEdens/dfh

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 30, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Paul:

I am pleased to forward copy of a letter from the Assistant Minister of Finance in regard to the appointment of a specialist to study the laws and regulations relating to corporations, which was the subject of our TOTEC 77.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl -
As above

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS (TCA),
Foreign Operations Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

C
O
P
Y

Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting Director of TCA
Jeddah

Dear Mr. Dunaway:

With reference to our conversation regarding the request for an expert to study the laws and regulations of companies operating in Saudi Arabia; to specify their authority and relationships with both the Government and the people, and their responsibilities towards Government whether they are foreign or local companies; andto prepare a draft law for companies in this country - we hope that you have already taken the necessary steps in requesting the authorities concerned to provide you with the expert referred to above.

Waiting for your pleasant reply, we extend our greetings.

/s/ Assistant Deputy Minister
of Finance

17/12/72

8/27/53

to Wash.

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

August 18, 1953

Dear Paul:

I have already reported briefly by telegram on the incident involving Mr. Neil Brinck (USPH Sanitarian) and his servant, a Somali by the name of Koury. Since in that telegram (TOTEC 80) it was recommended that Mr. Brinck be withdrawn from the country, it may be helpful to give a fuller account of the incident.

The following account is based on conversations with Sadek Husseini, our SAG Liaison Officer, and with Messrs. Brinck and Koury. As might be expected, the stories of the two principals do not agree in all respects, especially as to who started the fight, and was therefore the agressor, and as to exactly what took place. Nevertheless I believe the incident is about as follows:

On Thursday, August 13, Mr. Brinck accused Koury of stealing his ring. Under Moslem law stealing carries a severe penalty - having a hand cut off by sword. The accusation of stealing, as might have been expected, was met in this instance in violent denials ending in a physical encounter. During the altercation Brinck brandished a loaded revolver with which he struck Koury on the wrist, causing a considerable wound; Koury grabbed the holster of the revolver and went for the police; Brinck walked across the street to the home of Mr. Husseini to report the incident and to ask for help. While Brinck was there Koury came to the house with two police officers with a view of arresting Brinck. Mr. Husseini got Brinck out the back way, explained to the police that he was officially responsible for all TCA personnel, and on the promise to look after the interests of Koury, persuaded the police to drop the matter for the moment. He then bandaged Koury's wound and promised to give him a new shirt in the place of the one which had been bloodied in the fight.

Mr. Husseini reported the incident to me at about 5:00 o'clock and handed me the holster. I went to Brinck's house but he was either not at

home

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

home or refused to open the door. I went then to the Embassy and reported the incident to Mr. Crawford who was in charge in the absence of Mr. Jones.

I saw Mr. Brinck at 6:30 and heard his version of the affair. I was somewhat perturbed at his failure to realize the serious position his action had placed him in and the embarrassment which might result to the USA if the affair should be referred officially to the police. It should be noted here that possession of firearms is prohibited except on permit and since Brinck had no permit he was illegally in possession of the revolver. Moreover, threatening with a loaded gun is a criminal offense, with penalties ranking just below those for involuntary manslaughter. All such crimes are tried in the religious courts in accordance with religious law and, if the facts are established, the chances of escaping the full penalties are very remote even for Moslems and practically non-existent for non-Moslems. On advice of Mr. Husseini I requested Mr. Brinck to give me the gun for safekeeping, which he did with reluctance. The gun, a .32 calibre revolver, was fully loaded. It was turned over to Mr. Husseini and will no doubt be confiscated.

I talked over the case with Mr. Jones later in the evening and with Mr. Husseini the next morning. By that time Mr. Husseini had become somewhat concerned over his position in case Koury should later renew his complaint to the police and decided to report informally to his immediate superior, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. He made such report Saturday morning. The Assistant Deputy Minister approved settling the affair outside official channels if possible, and suggested that Mr. Brinck should leave the country, pointing out the obvious fact that a man so lacking in judgment as to try to take the law into his own hands instead of appealing to the available official aid, might at some future time repeat the performance under circumstances disastrous to himself, as well as endangering the relations between the two Governments.

Later Saturday morning at a conference with Messrs. Koury, Husseini and Brinck, Koury agreed to sign a waiver of all claims against Brinck upon suitable compensation. Brinck was reluctant to pay anything and indicated his preference to try to escape from the country. However, he finally agreed to pay 250 riyals, and a translation of the waiver signed by Koury is inclosed. It should be noted here that settlement of such matters in this manner is in accord with Arab tradition and is not regarded as bribery or obstruction of justice.

It is very fortunate that this affair came to the attention of Mr. Husseini and that he was willing and able to intercede. Mr. Jones and I have both expressed our sincere thanks to him and asked him to convey our appreciation to the Assistant Deputy Minister for his helpful attitude. I am of the opinion that Mr. Brinck should be withdrawn from the Mission as soon as possible. I make no recommendation as to whether Mr. Brinck should be retained in service, but both Mr. Husseini and the Assistant

Deputy

Deputy Minister have expressed the hope that this incident will not interfere with his career. I do wish to recommend, however, that all personnel sent to Saudi Arabia be especially warned about the prohibition on the possession of firearms and be briefed on the proper procedure in cases of suspected theft. In my own experience I have found it advisable to lock up all valuables. I have likewise found it generally futile to report losses to the police, but certainly it is not the part of wisdom to try to recover stolen property by threats or by trying to take the law into one's own hands.

Mr. Brinck tells me he was not informed about the prohibition on firearms or alcoholic liquor, and it is important that no one else come to the field in ignorance of such important legal provisions.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure - 1
Translation of Waiver

JADunaway:o

ابـــــراء ذمـــــة

انا دريس كوري من رعايا الحكومة البريطانيـة واحمل جواز سفر بريطاني رقم ٣٦٠٨٥٦ صادر من بيرا بجنوب افريقيا في ٤/ ١٠/ ١٩٤٩ واحمل اذن بالاقامة في المملكـــة العربية السعودية بسجل عدد ٨٣٨ في ٣/ ٤/ ١٣٧٢ . اقر واعترف انني تخاصمت مع المستر نيل برنك من الرعايا الامريكان والذى يعمل كخبير لدى بعثة التعاون الفني الاميركية . قد تصالحت مع المذكور علي يد السيد صادق الحسيني والمستر دانوى رئيس بعثة التعاون الفني . واشهد الله انني قد استلمت مبلغ ٢٥٠ ريال سعـــود كتعويض عن مخاصمتي مع المذكور ولم يعد لي عنده او عليه اى حق من الحقوق الدينيـه او الشرعية وانني قد ابرات ذمته براءة تامـة ولبيان حـرر .....

دريس كوري

شهد بذلك شهد بذلك
يوسف غزاوي

ابراهيم دريس كوري
الاسم

[illegible]

Acquittal of Conscience

I, the undersigned, Dureiry Koury, a British subject holding British Passport #360856 issued at Beria, South Africa, on 4/10/1949, and Saudi Arab residence permit #838 dated 3/9/1372; avow and declare that I had a quarrel with Mr. Neil Brinck, an American citizen working with the Technical Cooperation Administration, and that a reconciliation was reached between us at the hands of Mr. Sadek Husseini and Mr. John Dunaway, Director of T.C.A. I swear to God Almighty that I received a sum of two hundred and fifty (250) Saudi Riyals as a compensation for this quarrel, and that I claim no other right from Mr. Brinck, be it religious or shary'i, and that I have completely acquitted his conscience.

/S/ Dureiry Koury

8/15/53

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 18, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Si:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence, reports and receipts, as per the attached list, in which you may have some interest.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 106
As per attached list

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosures:

August 17, 1953

1. Copy of Report to the Saudi Arabian Government on TCA Activities - May and June 1953.

2. Copy of Report to the Saudi Arabian Government on TCA Activities - July 1953.

3. Copy of TCA Monthly Program Summary - July 1953 - Jidda.

4. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Agriculture - July.

5. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Agriculture - July. (For FAS, Dept. of Agriculture)

6. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Education - July.

7. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Education - July.(For Office of Education, Wash.)

8. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Health - July.

9. Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Health - July. (For USPHS.)

10. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - July.

11. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - July. (For USGS.)

12. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Customs and Tariff - July.

13. Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Transportation and Communication - July.

14. Memo to Mr. Dunaway from Act.Program O, 7/9/53, re: Meeting with Mr. Gildea re: Railroad School.

15. Letter from RD Dolley to Mrs. Settles, TCA/W, 7/12/53, re trainees.

16. Letter from TO Parker to Hereford Breeders Assn., Des Moines, 7/13/53, re livestock improvement program.

17. Memo from Chief, Health & Sanitation Div., to Surgeon General, USPHS, 7/13/53, re: Annual Leave.

18. Letter from Chief, Health & Sanitation Div., to Director of Water Supply/Mecca, 7/14/53, re problems concerning water supply system of Mecca.

19. Ltr 7/13/53 from Act.Director, TCA/SA, to The Ministry of Health/Mecca, re insect control program during the Haj.

20. Ltr 7/18/53 from Min.of Health/Jidda to Act.Dir., TCA/SA, re insect control program during the Haj.

21. Ltr 7/30/53 from Chf, Health Div., to Min.of Health/Jidda, re return of insecticide and equipment to Ministry's warehouse after the Haj.

Enclosures

August 17, 1953

22. Ltr 7/13/53 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Min.of Health/Mecca, re assignment of Mr. Skrinde to the Min. of Health.

23. Ltr 7/29/53 from Act.Dir., TCA/SA, to Min.of Health/Jidda, re responsibility of Mr. Skrinde at Quarantine Station.

24. Memo 7/14/53 from Rural Community Development Project Committee to Act. U.S. Director, TCA/SA, Subj: Recommendations at First Meeting.

25. Memo 7/14/53 from Act.Program O. to Act.Dir., TCA/SA, Subj: Report on Rural Community Development Project Committee Meeting on July 9, 1953.

26. Memo 7/16/53 from Act.Dir. to Secy. to Community Development Project Comm., Subj: Recommendations at First Meeting.

27. Memo 7/23/53 from Act.Program O. to Rural Comm.Dev.Comm., Subj: Proposals for Operations.

28. Memo 8/2/53 from Chf, Agri.Div. to Act.Program O., Subj: Rural Community Development Projects in Wadis Itwad and Khulais.

29. Memo 8/3/53 from Chf., Education Div. to Acting Program O., re: Proposals for Operations in Rural Community Development.

30. Memo 8/3/53 from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Prog.O., Subj: Rural Community Development Project.

31. Memo 8/3/53 from Chf, Transp. and Comm.Div., to Act.Program O., re Rural Comm. Development Project.

32. Memo 7/5/53 from Act.Program O to Act.Dir., Subj: Status of Jidda-Wadi Itwad Road Improvement.

33. Memo 7/13/53 from Act.Dir. to Act.Program O., Subj: Status of Jidda-Wadi Itwad Road Improvement.

34. Memo 7/15/53 from Chf., Health Div. to Surg.Gen, USPHS, Subj: Literature and Plans.

35. Memo 7/15/53 from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Interpreter.

36. Memo 7/18/53 from Act.Dir. to Chf, Health Div., re: Interpreter.

37. Memo 7/20/53 from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Dir. re: Interpreter.

38. Memo 7/21/53 from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir., re: Interpreters.

39. Memo 7/20/53 from Chf, Health Div. to Dir., Health and Sanitation Staff, TCA/W, Subj: Proposed Traveling Teams of Health and Medical Experts.

40. Memo 7/20/53 from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Field Trip to Wadi Khulais.

41. Memo 7/21/53 from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir., re: Mr. Ferguson's Memorandum of July 20, 1953, subject: Field Trip to Wadi Khulais.

Enclosures

August 17, 1953

Memos re Joint Funds

42. 7/20/53 Chief, Health Div. to Act. Director.
43. 7/21/53 Act. Exec.O. to Act. Dir.
44. 7/23/53 Act. Dir. to Chief, Health and Sanitation Division.
45. 7/25/53 Chief, Health Div., to Acting Director.
46. 7/28/53 Acting Program Officer to Acting Director.
47. 7/30/53 Act.Dir. to Chief, Health Division.

48. 7/11/53 Memo from Chief, Health Div. to Act.Dir. re: Construction Work around Beit Surairi.

49. 7/13/53 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Chief, Health & Sanitation Div., re: Construction Work around Beit Sudairi.

50. 7/20/53 Memo from Chief, Health Div., to Act.Dir., Subj: Personnel for Maintenance of Housing and Cars.

51. 7/21/53 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir., re: Mr. Ferguson's Memorandum of July 20, 1953, re: Personnel for Maintenance of Housing and Cars.

52. 7/22/53 Memorandum from Chf, Health & San.Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Construction Work around Beit Sudairi.

53. 7/23/53 Memo from Act.Dir. to Chf, Health Div, Subj: Construction Work around Beit Sudairi.

54. 7/28/53 Memo from Dir., Liaison Office, to Act.Dir. re: Mr. Ferguson's Memo of July 20, re: Personnel for Maintenance of Housing and Cars.

Re Chlorination of Water at Beit Sudairi

55. 7/20/53 Memo from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Exec.O.
56. 7/21 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir.
57. 7/23 Memo from Act.Dir. to Chf, Health Div.
58. 7/25 Memo from Chief, Health Div. to Act.Dir.
59. 7/26 Proposed cable from Chf, Health Div. to TCA/W. (Not sent).
60. 7/29 Memo from Chf, Health Div., to Act.Dir.
61. 8/3 Memo from Act.Dir. to Chief, Health and Sanitation Div.

62. 7/22/53 Memo from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Policy of Moving Household Effects of Technicians in Jidda.
63. 7/22 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir. re: Policy of Moving Household Effects of Technicians in Jidda.
64. 7/25 Memo from Act.Dir. to Chf, Health Div., re: Policy of Moving Household Goods.

65. 7/22/53 Memo from Chf, Education Div. to Act.Program O., Subject: Conference with Finance Minister Concerning Proposed $10,000,000 Education Program.
66. 7/22 Memo from Act.Program O. to Chf, Education Div., re: Conf. with Finance Minister concerning proposed $10,000,000 Education Program.

67. 7/23/53 Memo from Act.Dir. to Liaison Officer, Subj: Abdul Nimat Allah and Useph Wahot.
68. 7/23 Memo from Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Abdul Nimat Allah and Useph Wahot.

Enclosures

August 18, 1953

69. 7/25/53 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir. re: Generator.

70. 7/25 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir. re: Transmittal Letter: TCA:FLD-12, dtd May 29, 1953.

71. 7/25 Memo from Chf, Health Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: 1954 Funds for Quarantine Station Agreement.
72. 7/28 Memo from Act.Dir. to Chf, Health Div., Subj: Funds for Quarantine Project
73. 7/28 Memo from Controller, TCA/SA, to Act.Dir., re: Availability of Funds under Quarantine Station Project Agreement of June 29, 1953.

74. 7/27 Memo from D.Dougherty to Act.Dir. re: Customs Clearance.
75. 7/28 Memo from Act.Dir. to Admin.O., AmEmbassy, Jidda, re: Customs Clearance.

76. 7/27 Memo from Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir. re: TCA Petty Cash Fund.
77. 7/28 Memo from Act.Dir. to Admin.O., AmEmbassy/Jidda, Subj: Memo from Acting Executive Officer on Petty Cash.

78. 7/29 Ltr from Chf, Health Div. to Min. of Health/Jidda, re scholarships for Public Health people to AUB.

79. 7/29 Ltr from Act.Dir. to Min.of Health/Jidda, re establishment of a National Advisory Health Council.

80. 7/28 Memo from Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Commercial School.
81. 7/28 Memo fr Act.Dir. to Dir., Liaison Office, Subj: Commercial School.
82. 8/4 Memo fr Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Commercial School Agreement.

83. 7/29 Memo Act.Dir. to Chf, Education Div., re: Contract of Mr. Adel Kiblawi.
84. 8/1 Memo Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Contract - Adel Kiblawi.
85. 8/3 Letter fr Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir. re statement from Mr.Kiblawi.
86. 8/3 Ltr fr Act.Dir. to Chf, Education Div. re Kiblawi contract.

87. 8/1 Memo Act.Dir. to E.F.Sinclair, Subj: Appointment as Acting Executive Officer.
88. 8/1 Memo from Act.Dir. to John A. Stacy, Subj: Appointment of Mr. Edward F. Sinclair as Acting Executive Officer.
89. 8/2 Memo to Dir., Liaison Office for TA, Subj: Assignment of Acting Executive Officer.
90. 8/3 Ltr fr Mr. Sinclair to Act.Dir, re acceptance of assignment as Acting Executive Officer.
91. 8/5 Memo fr Act. U.S. Director of TC/SA to E.F.Sinclair, Acting Exec.O., Subj: Assignment as Acting Executive Officer.

92. 8/4 Ltr fr Chf, Agriculture Div. to H.G.Bolster, FAS, US Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, re recruitment of personnel.

93. 8/3 Memo fr Chf, Education Div. to Act.Dir., Subj: Technical Literature.
94. 8/3 Memo fr Chf, Health Div., to Act.Dir., Subj: Technical Literature and Materials Committee.

Enclosures

August 17, 1953

95. 8/1/53 Ltr fr Chf, Education Div., to Mohammed Alsabery (trainee), Chicago.
96. 8/3 Ltr fr Chf, Education Div., to Ma'mum K. Kabbani (trainee), Chicago.

97. 8/3 Memo fr Chf, Agriculture Div., to Dir., Liaison Office, Subj: Lodging for Mr. Roy W. Nixon (near Hofuf).

98. 8/4 Memo fr Chf, Health and Sanitation Div. to Surgeon General, USPHS, Subj: Dr. J. Azurin's Visit.

99. 8/7 Memo fr Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir., Subj: Bills submitted by the Misr Concrete Development Co.

100. 8/8 Memo fr Act.Exec.O. to Act.Dir., Subj: Bills submitted by Omar Mahmoud Daba.

101. 8/9 Ltr fr Chf, Agriculture Div. to Cons.General, Dhahran, re assistance on trip to Al Hasa.

102. 8/10 Dr. Eden's report on trip to Dhahran, Dammam, Qatif, Hofof and El Kharj.

103. 8/12 Memo fr Act.Dir. to Charge d'affaires, AmEmbassy, Jidda, Subj: SAG Request for Technical Assistance in revising Laws and Regulations governing Corporations, Domestic and Foreign.

104. 8/12 Ltr fr Chf, Agriculture Div. to Mr. Nixon, Dhahran, re field travel authorization.

105. 8/15 Ltr fr Robert B. Kennedy, Customs and Tariff Advisor, to Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance/Jidda, enc. Summary Statement on Responsibility for Loss or Damage of Goods in Customs Custody at the Jidda Port, and Summary Statement on the Customs Ordinance proposed by the Customs Committee.

106. Memoranda on Receipt of Supplies

6/23/53 1 Projector, 16 mm; Bell & Howell Filmosound Model 202-Bl.
1 Camera, 16 mm movie, Bell & Howell Model 70-DL.
7/7 16 ea. 3-piece bathroom set, 16 ea. medicine chests.
7/9 Booklet "How to Increase Plants" by A.C.Hottes.
7/9 1 ea. Battery adapter, 6-volt, Carter converter.
7/18 12 ea. canvas desert water bags, 2-gal.cap.
7/18 9 cases office supplies; 3 rolls wrapping paper; 4 cart.toilet tissue.
7/27 1 set Mechanical drawing instruments; 1 drawing board; 1 scale, triangular architects; 1 scale, triangular engineers.
8/4 1 cy. Dun and Bradstreet Reference Book.
8/4 1 ea clock, Seth Thomas.

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 6, 1953

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Paul:

With reference to equipment for the disinfection building of the Jidda Quarantine Station, a memorandum on this subject drawn up at Geneva in May 1953, and agreed upon by SAG, WHO, and TCA, states, "As regards steam and formaldehyde disinfectors (the same apparatus being used for both functions), one might estimate that a battery of 4, each disinfector with at least the following inside dimensions:

width	60 inches
height	66 "
length	96 "

should meet the requirements. In 1950, one of them would have cost $12,000 (Amer. Hospital Supply Corp., Evanston, Ill. - Catalogue 90, p. 350)". In addition, TCA Project Agreement No. 1 in Public Health and Disease Control specifies that TCA will provide "autoclaves with total capacity of about 880 cubic feet, necessary boilers and accessories, for the disinfection building".

We are now in a position to place an order for the following items of equipment:

1. Four Autoclaves, each of 220 cubic feet minimum capacity and two of which are equipped with formalin units. For maximum utilization of space, these autoclaves should be rectangular, and they should contain baskets with rollers and let-down legs. Double doors must be located at either end, and proper automatic control to prohibit the opening of these doors during operation is absolutely essential. The autoclaves should be furnished with the necessary accessories and should be of a design approved by U. S. Underwriters Laboratories. It is not desirable that these units be externally chrome-plated such as are those commonly seen in U.S. hospitals. We suggest as a water saving measure that the autoclaves have steam jackets as well as live steam entering the autoclaves themselves.

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

2. Two Steam-Generating Boilers and necessary accessories. With the autoclaves being loaded approximately once hourly, it is desirable that each boiler be of sufficient capacity to accommodate at continuous operation the load from all four autoclaves. Fuel recommended for the operation of these boilers is Bunker #3 oil (Specific Gravity - Baume 28-32°), which can be obtained locally. The burners should be automatically controlled and operated by electrical power. Electric current available locally is 115-120 Volt, A.C., 60 Cycle, 3 Phase. The boilers should be self-contained "package unit" types complete with burners, injectors, and/or pumps and the necessary safety devices as required by U.S. Underwriters Laboratories. These units could be skid-mounted.

Due to difficulties in obtaining steel storage tanks locally, it is desirable that these be secured in the United States. The fuel storage tank should be approximately six feet in diameter by eleven feet in length (about 2,500 gallons). It should be a cylindrical steel tank, which will be mounted horizontally above ground. The tank must be equipped with a manhole cover and flanges as shown on the accompanying sketch. Two 3-inch sediment filters with 3/4-inch inlets and outlets are required. These filters will be inserted in the fuel line on the site.

Due to expected difficulties in maintaining a continuous fresh water supply, a boiler feed water reservoir is necessary. This should also be a cylindrical steeltank with dimensions, flanges and manhole identical to that of the fuel storage tank. An additional accessory needed for the water tank is a 1-1/2 inch bronze ball cock type float valve, which can be installed on the site.

3. Four Exhaust Type Electric Fans, each of 2,000 cubic feet per minute minimum capacity. Due to the design of the disinfecting room, which has no provisions for ventilation, these fans are to be placed in the roof above the autoclaves. A unit advertised by Allen Ventilation Division - Production Planning Company of Rochester, Michigan, Catalogue No. 481-B, p. 5, seems to be acceptable. It is listed as Cat. No. 24, Remote Drive (Series "RH"), 2,400 CFM, 1/4 horsepower with automatic damper. The motor must be mounted outside the housing and it must be dustproof and weatherproof.

Specialized technicians in the Washington office may be better able to write exact specifications. Therefore, it is requested that TCA/Washington conduct all negotiations with regard to purchase of the above-named equipment, within the framework of the general specifications outlined. It is hoped that the data presented will suffice for the writing of detailed specifications and the awarding of contracts. However, inquiries will be answered immediately by airgram.

The firms supplying the equipment must furnish the necessary installation plans and operating instructions, and we do not think it necessary

that any

that any specialized technicians be sent out for the installation of the equipment.

Since locally trained personnel will operate the equipment with a minimum of maintenance and supervision, the material must be of simple design and durable construction.

It is desirable that this equipment be purchased at the earliest possible date and that installation plans, etc. be forwarded as soon as obtainable. Please cable the cost estimate to TCA/Saudi Arabia and await approval from us before awarding contract.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure -
Sketch - Oil Tank

JADunaway
GWFerguson:o

to Washington

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 27, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Paul:

We are investigating the possibility of renegotiating the Health program agreement, making it an obligating document and establishing a joint fund to operate the program.

There arose a question which needs answering. When can the agreement be signed? The Controller, Mr. Bode, states that no obligating agreement can be signed unless TCA/SA receives notification of allotment. No one here disagrees with this opinion.

How do other country Missions arrange for the signing of a program agreement?

Does the notification of allotment include the total amount for the year and not a quarterly or monthly amount?

An answer to our questions would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

JAD
G.W.F.

JADunaway

To Wash.

File 1-
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 26, 1953

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter dated July 7, 1953, answering questions raised in our letter of June 23, 1953.

Since we did not receive notification of allotment for the Quarantine Station agreement until June 27, 1953, and there seemed to have been a good possibility that it would not have been received before the end of the 1953 fiscal year, we gave up hope of being able to have either the Maternal and Child Health or the Quarantine Station agreements signed during the last fiscalyear. Therefore, the money which would normally have gone for the Maternal and Child Health agreement was spent for other purposes. We believe that was a wise decision in view of the little time remaining in the fiscal year.

The information regarding Miss Potter is greatly appreciated. The Ministry of Health gave her clearance to come to Jidda and indicated a willingness to sign the Maternal and Child Health agreement when it is presented to them. Consequently, a cable was sent on July 18 giving her country clearance.

You refer to a letter from Mr. Walter O. Olson dated February 27, 1953. We have read and reread that letter and still are not sure if the total amount of money referred to is $60,000 or $88,000. At the suggestion of TCA/W, we requested the consultative services of Dr. Bevis from the Jordan Mission. The director of the proposed laboratory, Dr. Awad, and Dr. Bevis both agreed that it would require about $85,000 or more to equip the laboratory to manufacture the desired vaccines and sera.

On April 13th we cabled that "not all of estimated cost of 85,000 needed now." On April 16th we received a cable authorizing us to negotiate a project agreement for immunization program. It is agreed that TCA/W did not specify a fixed amount of money for this project, but dates of the two cables would lead one to believe that TCA/W concurred in our estimate of cost.

Following

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

RESTRICTED

Following suggestions of Mr. Fryer last December, discussions were held with the Ministry of Health regarding several projects without paying very much attention to the costs to TCA of the projects. He gave us the impression that if the project was worth-while, moneys would be made available. As a result projects were discussed without having in mind any fixed amount that TCA could or would furnish.

This year we do not propose to discuss any projects with the Ministry of Health until we know how much money is made available to the Division of Health and Sanitation, and therefore there will be no repetition of last year. Projects will be based on money available, and not on plans of an overall health program.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JAD
JADunaway

GWFerguson:o G.W.F.

To Wash

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

July 13, 1953

Dear Si:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence and receipts, as per the attached list, in which you may have some interest.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 25
As per attached list

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:dg

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To Tikash.

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Enclosures: July 14, 1953

No. 1 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - June. - Jidda

2 Copy of Monthly Activity Report - Agriculture - June.

3 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Health - June

4 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - June

5 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Public Administration - June

6 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Transportation & Communication - June

7 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Natural Resources - June for USGS

8 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Health - June For USPHS

9 Copy of Monthly Program Summary - Agriculture - June for FAS, Dept. of Agriculture.

10 Copy of Memo. 7/11/53 from Ferguson to Mr. Dunaway re: Construction Work at Beit Sudiairi.

11 Memo. to Surgeon General from Ferguson through Mr. Dunaway 7/11/53 re: Home Leave.

12 Memo. to John Bode, Controller; from Dolley; 7/11/53 re: Advances to trainees Ali Sadik and Raid Stamboulí.

13 Memo. to Mr. Dunaway from RD Dolley, re trainee Turjoman, 7/11/53

14 Memo. to Disbursing Officer, Embassy from Mr. Ferguson 7/11/53 re: Return of Tax Receipt.

15 Letter from Edens to Mr. Short, USDA, 7/9/53, re: TCA-FAO coordination.

16 Memo. to Clark Majors from Richard Bogue 7/8/53 re: Well Locations - Wadi Khulais.

17 Letter from T.O.Parker to various organizations 7/7/53 re: illustrated materials on sheep breeds. (list of organizations receiving letter attached)

18 Memo. to Acting Program Officer from Mr. Dunaway 7/6/53 re: Technical Materials and Literature Committee.

19 Letter from T.O.Parker to A. W. Soens 7/7/53 re: illustrated materials on goat breeds.

Enclosures July 14, 1953

No. 20 Letter from Edens to Mr. Bolster, FAS,USDA; 7/5/53
re: orientation material - Post Report.

21 Memo. to Mr. Dunaway from John Bode 6/30/53
re: certification of $50,000 obligation for
Quarantine Station Project.

22 Memo. from Mr. Dunaway to Acting Program Officer, Chiefs of Agriculture, Public Health, Natural Resources and Education Divisions, 7/5/53 re: Community Development Project Committee.

23 Memo. from Mr. Dunaway to W.J. Edens 7/3/53 re:
Expenditure and Diversion of Funds allotted to
Agriculture Division.

24 Memo. from W.J. Edens to Mr. Dunaway 7/1/53 re:
Expenditure and Diversion of Funds alloted to
Agriculture Division.

25 Memo. on Receipt of Supplies (tires, tubes)
7-2-53.

to washington

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 2, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Si:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence and receipts, as per the attached list, in which you may have some interest.

Sincerely yours,

JAD

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 17
As per attached list

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

RESTRICTED

Enclosures:

No. 1 Memo to Clark Majors from Richard Bogue, dtd 6-18, Subj: Well Locations - Wadi Kulais.

2 Notes on Mr. Howell's talk at Staff meeting June 23.

3 Memo to Mr. Dunaway from G.W.Ferguson, Chf, H&S Div., dtd 6-23, Subj: Country Clearance for Miss Jane Potter.

4 Memo to Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, dtd 6-25, Subj: Authorization for Shipment of Automobile.

5 Memo to G.W. Ferguson, Chf, H&S Div., dtd 6-28, Subj: Economic Aid to the Middle East.

6 Ltr to L. Wendell Hayes, Attache (FAO Liaison), AmEmbassy, Rome, from W.J.Edens, dtd 6-28, re Near East Seminar on Land Problems, AUB, Beirut.

7 Memo to Mr. Dunaway from G.W.Ferguson, dtd 6-22, Subj: The Shifting of Budget Items among Divisions.

8 Memo to Mr. Ferguson from Mr. Dunaway, dtd 6-28, Subj: Shifting of Budget Items.

9 Memo to Robt. A. Thayer from Mr. Dunaway, dtd 6-28, Subj: Proposed Training Project Saudi Arabian Airlines.

10 Ltr to Mr. H.G.Bolster, USDA, from W.J.Edens, Chf, Agriculture Div., dtd 6-29, re recruitment of technicians.

11 Receipt for 4 qire TCA-2 forms dtd 4-21.

12 Memoranda (6) on Receipt of Supplies

to wash!

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 25, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Mr. Olson:

I have read your letters of June 11 and 16 in regard to the Solar Heat Cooker with considerable interest. If the gadget really works there are few places where it would be more useful. Saudi Arabia has a great deal of sun and there is very little fuel available in most parts of the country.

I regret, however, for budgetary reasons we are unable to purchase one of the heaters but it will be considered as soon as our finances permit.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. Walter O. Olson,
Acting Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

TO; Washingt

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL
RESTRICTED

June 23, 1953

Dear Sir:

On April 3, 1953, TCA/SA received approval to sign a project agreement for the establishment of a maternal and child health clinic in Jidda. This agreement called for the assignment of a chief public health nurse and $2500.00 per year for purchase of special demonstrational equipment. This project had the verbal approval of the Ministry of Health. However, on the advice of the Liaison Officer, the Saudis were not asked to sign this agreement before submitting the quarantine station agreement for signing.

On April 16, 1953, cable No. 588, TCA/SA was given permission to negotiate a project agreement for a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines. At that time TCA/W knew that the cost of equipment which the Saudis were asking for was estimated to be $85,000.

The budget for 1954 proposed by TCA/W does not allow for any funds for the purchase of supplies and equipment. In view of this proposed budget, what are we to tell the Saudis when we renew our contacts after the signing of the quarantine station agreement? Shall the Saudis be told that these two agreements which were being negotiated and were about ready for signature can no longer be considered because of the lack of funds?

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

cc: USPHS

Mr. E. Reesemen Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

GWFergusonio

RESTRICTED

To Wash.

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Si:

I am enclosing copy of a memo. of June 20 from Mr. Ferguson, and of my reply.

In addition to the problem of whether or not local employees can be paid from sums shown in the budget for U.S. technicians of a particular division is the more important question as to whether a sum shown in the budget for a particular activity or division can be diverted to other use if circumstances make this advisable. It would be helpful to have a clear-cut statement on this matter for I am sure that in the coming year it will become important since each division chief will no doubt contest for the full amount allotted to his work regardless of circumstances or the need for the program as a whole.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 2
As above

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JADunaway:o

RESTRICTED

File 1 - Health Personnel
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Employment of Mr. Ghazzawi

I have your memo. of June 20 on the above subject and note your reference to the opinion of the Controller as to the transfer of budget items within a division.

I am in full agreement with the Controller on this point and, in fact, under the sort of budgets TCA has had or is likely to have I believe that we will be authorized also to shift funds between activities of divisions, between technicians and supplies, etc. We have such authority so far as FY-1953 is concerned.

I am sure that when the budget is finally approved for FY-1954 there will not be sufficient information at hand to know how the program will develop or the exact sum that it will be advisable to spend on any particular activity. What I am leading up to is the opinion that the total amount shown for a particular division is not necessarily the sum which will or should be spent for that particular division. It may be more or less according to circumstances. If I am correct in these assumptions it becomes then a matter of policy to decide whether the savings in one activity shall be spent on another.

I am sympathetic to your point of view in regard to the employment of your interpreter and I hope his services can be retained. It has been my view that the surest and best way to train counterparts is by direct employment so that at least some of the local people will, by working with our technicians, gain knowledge and experience beneficial to their country. It is I think the best sort of training.

I suggest therefore that nothing be done toward terminating the employment of your interpreter. I will in the meantime ask Washington's views on the several problems discussed above in connection with the operation of the budget.

JADunaway:o

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 20, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Continued employment of Mr. Youssef Ghazzawi

A few days ago you explained to me that the FY-54 budget proposed by TCA/W did not include any provision for payment of local personnel.

My interpreter, Mr. Ghazzawi, was recommended to us by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Health who stated that after being thoroughly indoctrinated by us Mr. Ghazzawi would be given a job in the Ministry. It is my opinion that our relationship with the Ministry would be further jeopardized if Mr. Ghazzawi were to be discharged.

The proposed FY-54 budget called for seven technicians in our division, three of whom cannot be here for several months after the beginning of the fiscal year. Therefore, our division will save a little money because of this fact. The Controller of the mission informs me that there is no reason not to expect TCA/W to approve a request to transfer budget items within a division. In view of this fact, it is requested that TCA/W be asked in a cable to make the necessary adjustment so that Mr. Ghazzawi may be retained.

cc: John Bode

GWFerguson:djh

File 1

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 21, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Si,

We seem to have discarded the weekly series letter and as a result have failed to send you copies of some letters in which you may be interested. Please find enclosed copies of such letters as per attached list.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls. - 36

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

JAD

JADunaway:o

RESTRICTED

Enclosures

1. Memo. Ferguson to Dunaway dtd 4-6-53, re "Meeting of April 5 with Dr. Mahmud Awad concerning Establishment of a Laboratory for the Manufacture of Vaccines."

2. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div. to H.E. Deputy Finance Minister, 4-14.

3. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Deputy Asst.Min. of Finance, 4-21.

4. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re: Meeting with SAG Police Officials re proposed Training Project, 4-23.

5. Ltr Stacy, Acting Exec.O. to Harvey Sherman, TCA/W, 4-27.

6. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re "Meeting with Industrial School Director," 4-27.

7. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health and San.Div. to Dr. M. Khashukji, Secretary General, Min. of Health, Mecca, dtd 5-3-53.

8. Ltr Ferguson to Sec.Genl., Min. of Health, Mecca, dtd 5-4-53.

9. Memo Betzig to Dunaway re "Meeting with the Directorate General of Education Representative," dtd 5-4-53.

10. Memo Sinclair to Dunaway re "Railway Survey", 5-12.

11. Memo Dunaway to Sinclair, Inspector, Railroad Survey, re "Translation of Survey Report," 5-16.

12. Memo Sinclair to Dunaway re "Translation of Survey Report," 5-16.

13. Memo Moon, Ext. Specialist Irrigation Farming, to Dr. Edens, Chf, Agri.Div., Subj: Crops seeded for Adaptation on Soil with excessive Salt Concentration on Kilo 41 Government Exp. Station near Jidda, dtd 5-18-53.

14. Memo Moon to Edens, Subj: Visits to Farms and Gardens in Riyadh and Vicinity as Guest of the Minister of Finance for 10 Days", dtd 5-19-53.

15. Ltr Dolley, Chf, Education Div., to Edward E. Pierce, TCA/W, dtd 5-21-53.

16. Ltr Dunaway to Taggart, TCA/W, dtd 5-23-53.

17. Ltr.Dunaway to Welling, TCA/Jordan, dtd 5-23-53.

18. Ltr Edens, Chf, Agri.Div., to Bolster, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture/W, 5-26-53.

19. Memo Betzig to Smith, Admin.O., AmEmb, Jidda, dtd 6-4-53.

20. Ltr Edens to Bolster, USDA/W, 6-4-53.

21. Memo Ferguson to Dunaway, Subj: Field Trip to Geneva, Switzerland, dtd 6-4.

22. Ltr Dunaway to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance, Jidda, dtd 6-6-53, re financing of a special aerial photographic survey desired by FAO and technical assistance in connection with harbor improvements at Gizan.

Enclosures (cont.)

23. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div., to H.E. Asst.Dep. Finance Minister, Jidda, dtd 6-7-53, re ground water possibilities in the vicinity of Um Lajj.

24. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health & San.Div., to Secy.Gen., Min.of Health, Mecca, 6-11

25. Ltr.Edens, Chf, Agri.Div./Jidda, to Bolster, FAS, USDA/W, 6-11-53.

26. Ltr.Dolley, Chf, Edu.Div./Jidda, to Dr. Raymond C. Gibson, U.S.Dept. of Education/W, dtd 6-12-53.

27. Ltr Dolley to Pierce, TCA/W, dtd 6-12-53, re training program for Jamjoom.

28. Memo Edens to Dunaway, 6-13-53, Subj: Natural Resources Development basic to improving Agriculture in Saudi Arabia.

29. Memo Dunaway to Sadek Husseini, Dir., Liaison Office for Tech.Assistance, Subj: Official Status of Mr. R. B. Kennedy, dtd 6-15-53.

30. Ltr Brown, USGS - TCA Field Party, to H.E., The Min.of Finance, Riyadh, dtd 6-16-53, enc. report by Mr.Bogue, Geologist, TCA/Jidda, of his trip to Diba.

31. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance, Jidda, dtd 6-16-53, re water development at Rais or Buraiqua.

32. Ltr Brown, Chf, Natl.Resources Div., to H.E. The Min. of Finance, Riyadh, dtd 6-16-53, re use and treatment of water from Dahl Hitt.

33. Ltr Brown to H.E. The Asst.Dep.Min. of Finance/Jidda, dtd 6-17-53, re supply of fresh water for Um Lajj.

34. Ltr Edens, Chf, Agri.Div./Jidda, to J.G.Hamilton, Agri.Consultant, ARAMCO, Dhahran, dtd 6-20-53, re arrival Nixon, date specialist.

35. Ltr Ferguson, Chf, Health & San.Div/Jidda, to Secy.Gen., Min.of Health/Mecca, dtd 6-20-53, re visit of Dr.Jesus Azurin, Quarantine O. of Manila.

36. Memo to Files on Receipt of Supplies (4 filing cabinets), dtd 5-23-53.

File 1
2
CHRON.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 1953

See Comm Dev. file for enclosures with this letter.

Dear Si:

This letter will be confined to the Rural Community Development Project.

Reference is made to your telegram 658. We have not as yet approached SAG along the lines suggested in the above telegram and, until our financial situation is clarified for 1954, it seems immaterial to which item of the agreement the cost of the technicians are charged. In either case this cost would have to be met from the total allotment for 1954.

We have not as yet received an explanation as to the makeup of the "team" you propose to engage by contract for the community project. However, the personnel pattern and budget of each division will in my opinion have to be reduced by the number of its technicians employed by contract. Thus if two public health technicians are on a contract team, the Public Health budget and personnel will have to be proportionately reduced. Please note Mr. Ferguson's attached memo in which he disagrees with this point of view.

I am not sure I understand the part of the telegram suggesting that two teams of five each be employed by contract in addition to five employed directly under the regular program budget. If this means that a total of fifteen technicians are to be assigned to this project at a total cost of $300,000 (not including materials, supplies, etc.) out of a total budget of $1,000,000, I am of the opinion it would divert far too great a portion of our effort and funds to this project and leave the rest of the program ineffective.

I note in Mr. Betzig's memo. of December 11, 1952, reference to the Gizan road and the advisability of putting it in a more usable condition, and suggesting further the advisability of supplying roadbuilding machinery to a value of $150,000. I concurred fully with this suggestion and recommended the purchase of the machinery as an incentive to SAG to begin construction. It would take too long to enumerate all the untoward circumstances which have arisen in getting the road construction under way. However, most of the machinery has been procured and the second construction company to be engaged by SAG may possibly start work within three weeks

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D.C.

weeks. The completion of the road will take a considerable time but as to how much, I would not hazard a guess.

At the time the Asir development scheme was negotiated, the plan of operation was somewhat nebulous. However, as incorporated in the agreement, the general purposes are three-fold:

1. Development of land and water resources, drilling of wells, construction of irrigation works, testing of soils and bringing new land into cultivation.

2. To improve agricultural production, improve live stock, control diseases and insects, improve processing, marketing and farming methods.

3. Improve health, transportation, highways, education.

There have been several recommendations as to methods of procedure and scope and direction of the work. I refer to a memo. from Mr. Betzig of December 11, 1952, with supporting memoranda from Messrs. Brown, Edens and Ferguson. I also make some suggestions in my letter to you of December 30, 1952.

At the time El Darb was decided upon Dr. Brown was the only member of the staff who had first-hand knowledge of Wadi Itwad, the Asir region and the condition of the available road. FAO has issued several technical reports on soil, rainfall and agriculture of this region but I am not sure whether Dr. Stratton and the officials in Washington had seen these reports. It was generally known, however, that El Darb is some 450 miles from Jidda, connected by a poor apology of a road, with a very trying climate especially in the summer months, with a total population of the village of El Darb from 1500 to 2000, with perhaps as many more people in the other small villages in the wadi.

Now to get this project under way, several other things are necessary besides a passable road: water, housing and technicians.

The personnel situation is too well known to enlarge on here. Up to date none of the technicians which Messrs. Edens and Ferguson consider necessary has arrived, although Mr. Moon has spent about a month in the region and might be available for further assignment.

As for water, I refer to the accompanying statements by Drs. Brown and Edens.

As for housing, Mr. Moon accompanied the well driller to El Darb with the idea of overseeing construction of a headquarters house as soon as water was available. Otherwise the headquarters might be miles away from water and from the new fields to be irrigated. However, if a team or teams of technicians are contracted for at $20,000 each, we assume that the contractor will furnish housing as well as surface transportation.

Now

Now the agreement on this project also provides for development of the region around Kulais. I am informed by Drs. Edens and Brown that the population and land under cultivation at Kulais are much smaller than that around El Darb and that the soil also is less promising. Dr. Brown is of the opinion that a plentifulunderground water supply will be found. We should have definite information on water within a few weeks as test wells are now being drilled. Kulais has one very great advantage over El Darb - it is only a short distance from Jidda, with a fairly good road. It takes only a couple of hours at most to reach Kulais as compared with from five to twenty days to El Darb, depending on how many times the cars are stuck in the sand or break down.

You will note from the accompanying memos. from Messrs. Brown, Edens, Betzig and Ferguson that there is some divergence of opinion as to the immediate steps to be taken in implementing the El Darb project.

Taking all the known facts and opinions into consideration, I offer the following suggestions for what they are worth:

1. That one team of 5 technicians only be employed in FY-54 and that these be divided between El Darb and Kulais.

2. That work at El Darb be confined at first to exploration of ground and surface water; if a suitable supply of underground water is not found the work to be centralized in technical work on contour mapping, diversion dam design, construction, etc. This should be supplemented by work of such specialists as may be available in soils, live stock and other phases of agriculture.

3. That if a sufficient ground water supply is found at Kulais, a couple of technicians should be assigned there - one in agriculture and one in health. If water is not found, another site should be selected in agreement with SAG. Regardless of other favorable circumstances, the population at Kulais - about 300 - does not justify a large outlay of money such as a full team of five would entail.

These suggestions are offered with some hesitation as I am not sure that all the factors in the situation are properly evaluated. There may, of course, be better alternatives and we would welcome the results of your thinking on the subject.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

Enclosures - 5

Memoranda to J.A.Dunaway, Act.Dir.

1. Fr.Ferguson, Chf, Health & San. Div., dtd 6-8-53, Subj: Health Activities of the "Rural Community Development Project."
2. Fr.Ferguson, Chf, Health & San. Div., dtd 6-11-53, Subj: The Effect of the Asir Project on the Personnel Pattern of the Division of Health and Sanitation for FY-54.
3. Fr Brown, Chf, Natural Resources Div., dtd 6-14-53, Subj: Darb Project.
4. Fr Edens, Chf, Agriculture Div., dtd 6-14-53, Subj: Community Development Project in Wadi Itwad-Asir.
5. Fr Betzig, Acting Program Officer, dtd 6-18-53, Subj: Re-Evaluation of Asir-Khulais Project.

File 1
To TCA/W.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

CONFIDENTIAL

June 4, 1953

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL

Dear Si:

As per our telegram of June 1, 1953, I am enclosing copies of memoranda from the Chiefs of all Divisions except Public Administration. Most of these touch upon the larger question of the FY-54 budget as a whole, as well as the needs of the particular division. I do not concur in all the estimates but I forward them as written in order that you may have a chance to know the type of thinking and state of mind of the men responsible for planning and implementing Point 4 during the coming year.

I will offer at a later date more specific observations on the points in the several memos with which I am in disagreement, particularly in the case of the memos from the Chiefs of Education and Transportation Divisions. In the meantime if we are unable to secure any funds except the one million dollar allotment, please refer to recommendations in my letter of May 10 in regard to these Divisions.

With personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

5 Encls - Memoranda fr Division
Chiefs re FY-54 Budget

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

JADunaway:djh

File 1 To Wash.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

May 31, 1953

Dear Si:

I am enclosing copies of two letters from Mr. Bolster of FAR to Dr. Edens, which are somewhat disturbing.

The first in regard to the advisability of recruiting a man with three teen-age daughters. I believe a problem of this kind is outside the sphere of "scientific back-stopping" and is in fact one of TCA administration.

The other concerns personnel management which Mr. Bolster seems to think is the sole responsibility of the Department of Agriculture acting through its Chief Agriculturist. The question arises as to just where TCA comes into the picture. Are we to have as many TCA programs as there are "action agencies" concerned - Education, Public Health, Commerce, USOA and so on, each separately managed and directed? The USDA may look to its Chief Agriculturist for recommendations as to performance, ratings, recommendations for promotion, etc., but it seems to me these actions require more than "close collaboration" of the head of the unit to which USDA employee is on detail. In the case of TCA I should think the Country Director should have final say in all these matters, even recommendations as to the Chief Agriculturist himself.

I am saying this as a matter of principle and not as a criticism of Dr. Edens who has been eminently correct in all his relations. With a Chief Agriculturist of a different stripe, however, we might easily encounter the sort of difficulties encountered with another group of which I am sure you are aware.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. E. Reesemun Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AIR MAIL

- MAY 1 4 1953

Dr. Wm. J. Edens
c/o American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Edens:

In practically all TCA Missions there are a number of United States Department of Agriculture employees who are serving under Cooperative Departments other than Agriculture. Some of these employees were recruited with the understanding that they would be assigned to work with other agencies and some have been reassigned after arrival at their posts in the best interests of the overall TCA program. This office appreciates the need for such flexibility and ispproud of the fact that its employees have willingly accepted these assignments outside agriculture in the best team spirit.

The Department of Agriculture, however, cannot delegate responsibility for personnel management of its employees. This matter was thoroughly discussed at a recent meeting between officials of TCA and USDA and it was agreed that employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be detailed to organizational units of TCA Missions other than agriculture by the Chief Agriculturist in consultation with the Country Director. The authority for personnel management, however, will continue to rest with the Chief Agriculturist. This is to say that we shall look to you for recommendations as to retention in service, performance ratings, recommendations for promotions, time and attendance reports, etc. Obviously these administrative actions will require close collaboration with the Chief of the unit to which the USDA employee is on detail.

We sincerely hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Yours very truly,

H. G. Bolster
Head, Middle East and
Eastern Europe Division

jao

cc: American Embassy, Jidda

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

- MAY 1 5 1953

AIR MAIL

Dr. Wm. J. Edens
c/o American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Edens:

As you know we have been negotiating with Mr. Glenn A. Feather for the position of Soils Specialist for assignment to Saudi Arabia. We have now learned that Mr. Feather has three daughters ages 17, 13 and 10 and we are frankly at a loss whether or not it would be advisable for he and his family to come to Jidda. We will, therefore, greatly appreciate an immediate wire reply as to whether or not we should proceed with Mr. Feather's recruitment.

With all good wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

H. G. Bolster
Head, Middle East and
Eastern Europe Division

cc: John Dunaway, Jidda

P.S. We are attaching herewith biographic summary of Mr. Feather for your information.

HGB

Co Wash.

File 1 —
2
CHRON.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

May 31, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Si:

On the chance that some of the press reports on the visit of Secretary Dulles may not have reached you I am enclosing clippings from the "Star" of Beirut and one from the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune. They indicate some of the more pressing political issues and the general Arab world attitude toward them.

I am somewhat disappointed at the lack of knowledge on the part of the AP reporter of American technical assistance to Saudi Arabia. An AP man appeared at Riyadh along with a representative of Time and Colliers. I have no idea of the source of the AP story. I did not talk with him or with the other reporters.

The proposed "huge water distillation plant" is certainly news to me. Regardless of the source of information in regard to water, I think the AP story is essentially correct in regard to the importance placed upon it by SAG.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

File 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

May 26, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Si:

As per promise in my letter of May 10, I offer the following observations on some points of your letter of April 29th. I regret that pressure of other work and the absence in Riyadh in connection with the visit of Secretary Dulles and his party have contributed to the delay.

1. Moslem Technicians

I think the Ambassador has already given an adverse opinion on this proposal in which I concur. I would not oppose the appointment of a Moslem but I do not believe that appointment should in any way be based on race or religion. What I am looking for is the very highest technical competence. Only if a Moslem measures up to the best obtainable should he be considered.

2. Joint Funds

I am somewhat surprised at your suggestion upon joint fund operations at this late date. I do not believe it is practicable to undertake negotiation of all of the program agreements. However, I shall consult the Ambassador on his return and write you further on this point.

3. Housing in the Asir

We have plans for a headquarters house at El Darb. Mr. Moon spent a month there with a view of picking a headquarters site and starting construction. However, so far water has not been found nor has the road construction been started. It seems doubtful that water will be found and if it is not, what becomes of the part of the plan to bring new land under cultivation? It may well be that El Darb was selected on too meager information and may have to be abandoned. In any case, if you enter into agreement with the Near East Foundation for the technical team at $20,000 per man, will not this include housing and transportation?

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Ltr. from J.A.Dunaway to E.R.Fryer dtd 5-26-53)

4. Projects

I do not understand the reference to projects which are ends in themselves without contributing to the lasting welfare of the Saudis. If we have any such or have proposed such, I wish you would be more specific.

5. Water Development

I am not quite sure of the full implications of your statement, "Before we consider any further underground water use, we must be sure that it is a public service designed to develop water on the desert for the Bedouin." Under the traditional custom of the country and religious law, livestock has priority over all other uses of water. Every well becomes a watering place for whatever Bedouins find it convenient. In and around Riyadh you will find camps of Bedouins, and at certain seasons of the year the nomads make up the bulk of the population. In fact, the recent expansion of the water program at Riyadh was primarily to care for the Bedouins and their flocks.

However much we deplore the disproportionate amount of water used by the Royal family and high State functionaries, this is part and parcel of the feudal state in which the governmental revenues are expended largely for the ruling class, and in which land-ownership and income from land are centralized in the few. In fact, the profit from whatever natural resources are developed, oil, iron, gold, water, etc. will accrue largely to this same ruling class. The problem of how to render technical aid to countries where similar conditions prevail without "making the rich richer" has not been solved and the most constant and cogent criticism of TCA stems from this. I do not claim to have the solution but I am sure that if we adopt the policy of refusing to render aid except the whole benefits accrue to the mass of the people, there would be no TCA at all in any Middle East country, especially in Saudi Arabia.

I hope that in quoting the one sentence of your letter out of context I have not fairly represented your meaning for I am sure you would not deny the economic and social justification for finding water for the settled farm population, villages and cities, any more than you would in technical aid to industry, education, public health, or transportation.

It is also difficult to differentiate between the justification for TCA expenditure of $1,700,000 toward a water supply for the capital of Iran in addition to technical aid and for the towns and cities of Saudi Arabia. As I recall, technical assistance was rendered to Liberia in connection with a water supply for Monrovia. I wonder if in either country there is no waste or extravagance in the expenditure of public funds? I know a good deal about the social, political and economic conditions of both countries and I am sure that Saudi Arabia does not suffer in comparison with either in the relative amounts of government revenue

(Ltr. from J.A.Dunaway to E.R.Fryer dtd 5-26-53)

devoted to public improvement and for the general welfare, in concentration of land ownership and national income or, for that matter, in injudicious and unproductive governmental expenditure.

There is another angle to this problem which should be considered. One principal objective of Point 4 is to foster friendly relations with the host governments. I, of course, am not concerned with solution of the major political issues which endanger the relations of the Middle East and the Western world, but no one can spend a year in this part of the world without acquiring some knowledge of what the issues are. It is wishful thinking of the worst kind to suppose that there is any easy or immediate solution for any of them. The Saudis are, I believe, essentially friendly to the USA and while loyal members of the Arab League, are less rabid on these issues than most of the other countries of this region. I am not naive enough to think they will be completely satisfied by the expenditure of money alone, but it is reasonable to suppose that they may be mollified to some extent by a more generous consideration of their reasonable desires for technical assistance. All they desire in connection with the expanded water development, for instance, is for technical aid as they are willing to finance all other phases of the project. Under the circumstances I believe it would be a profound mistake to refuse and we can not do it with a total budget of $93,000 for the Natural Resources Division.

6. Criticism

I was in no way upset by the somewhat critical tone of your letter for in fact you are not nearly as critical as I am. It would serve no useful purposes to rehash our difficulties or attempt to assess the blame for the rather sad state we are in. I think it is useful, however, to consider remedial measures.

I believe that unless we can be assured of a sizeable sum of money for projects in addition to the one million operating budget, the whole effort will fail. When and if the need arises we should not have to undergo the long drawn out negotiation in Washington in order to pry a little money out of MSA funds. The funds should be set aside in advance so that all we have to do is to justify the particular project on the grounds of being in line with general policy and conducive to the improvement of the Saudi social and economic situation. I suggest 5 million dollars at least.

I had very little opportunity to present TCA to Secretary Dulles and Mr. Stassen but did have an hour with Mr. Stassen's assistant. I have no idea whether my presentation accomplished anything. I believe that Mr. Byroade has a good understanding of the situation and would perhaps be sympathetic to our needs.

(Ltr. from J.A.Dunaway to E.R.Fryer dtd 5-26-53)

I do not at all mean to suggest that we abandon any part of the well rounded TCA program -- education, health, transportation, agriculture, etc. -- are all important and should be undertaken. But they are all long range propositions. We have undertaken them without due regard to the lack of ability to produce results. What we must have are a few projects which can show immediate and tangible results.

In this connection we have received a request for assistance for the Gizan Harbor installations, an expanded water program, gas-fertilizer plant, none of which can be entertained under present conditions; the Commercial School and the Industrial School projects are not yet assured as is the case with the various projects proposed for public health; we have a definite commitment for Community Development. In addition, two projects have been urged upon us by the representative of the CAB and the Commercial Aviation Attache, stationed at Beirut, for technical assistance in radio-beacons and training of the employees of the Saudi Government Airlines. They are both sound but I had to tell Mr. Thayer they could be considered only after the TCA commitments were adequately taken care of.

I apologize for the length of this letter but there is much more that should be said, particularly in regard to personnel and administration.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:c

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Technical Cooperation Administration
Washington

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

April 29, 1953

Dear John:

During the past two weeks, we have been reviewing each NEADS' country's program. At these sessions, the Country Representative, the functional staffs, Walt Olson, Ernie Maes, and I have attempted to appraise accomplishments or trends and find out which are the strong or weak spots. An incidental result is the specific information about details of the programs which will be helpful in presenting them to the Congress; the more important aspect is the possibility of redirecting or shifting emphasis where appropriate in order to do a better Point 4 job.

By now, you will have our cable about the vital importance of taking steps to assure that funds which are to be jointly administered are actually deposited into joint accounts. The several schools of thought have now merged into a determination that, in carrying out program and project agreements, at such deposit stage funds are recorded here as expended. The co-administration of the activities and disbursement of funds is, of course, a basic tool in assuring full participation by the host government and training in the "know how" of management as well as planning to nationals of the countries.

In looking at the various country programs, we have tried to take full cognizance of differences in types and attitudes of the host government, of availability of trained nationals, and of the relative urgency of various problems which beset the country. After each such meeting, we are writing the Country Director concerned to let him know of the questions which come to mind here on the suitability and effectiveness of the Point 4 approach in that particular country.

It is, of course, no secret or surprise that the technician in Saudi faces extraordinary obstacles in inability to move around freely. I have already written you of the effort being made to get approval of a recruitment policy which will enable us at least to search for Americans who are also Moslem and who speak Arabic. Access to two important centers would break one hurdle in the fields of education and

health

Mr. John A. Dunaway,
Acting Director of U. S.
Technical Cooperation,
American Embassy,
Jidda.

CONFIDENTIAL

health. Presumably, the Ambassador will forward his reactions to the people in NE fairly soon.

As in several of the other countries, it is apparent that there are not in Saudi broad comprehensive programs. This is not particularly disturbing, for in many cases projects when well under way tend to group themselves into programs and actually form the basis for program action. It is, however, disturbing when the projects are ends unto themselves without contributing on a lasting basis to welfare of the Saudis.

The possibility of securing appropriations beyond the planning figures we are now using is too remote to be considered. Our next year's program must be one of technical cooperation which will stand fast under severe scrutiny, both as to purpose and as to detail of planned operation. Before we consider any further underground water use, we must be sure that it is a public service designed to develop water on the desert for the Bedouin.

What exactly is the situation on housing in the Asir? Thel indicates that plans, booklets, etc., have been sent out but has no information on whether construction has actually started. If there is some impediment that we aren't aware of and can help on, let us know. The construction of simple mud houses would be one of the tangible results which have been so helpful in training nationals and for spreading skills and, hence, leading to an acceptance of our motives and willingness to have us participate in other fields.

Will it be possible to so design the quarantine station project that it can later become one facet of a broad health program? If handled as an ad hoc operation, without consideration of its function in a public health program, it will be difficult to define its responsibilities and scope. Would a basic survey to define need and possibilities be in order at this time?

Conversations are going forward here on the plant for aluminum pipe for irrigation (it is not clear here how the company can expect sales in Saudi to justify the cost of a plant but perhaps they have other unmentioned markets in mind); the possibility of a contract with an agricultural and mechanical college to carry out certain phases of the agricultural work is in the talking stage; a meeting is scheduled for this week on fertilizer from flared gases; we shall probably be able to pick up Barr, formerly of DMPA, as a consultant on minerals.

Has any

Has any attempt been made to formalize arragements under which people who secured additional education through the assistance of the Saudi Government will be made available as counterparts to U. S. technicians when they return to Saudi? Is there available any roster of trained Saudis who might work with our technicians?

In reading this over, I realize it sounds highly critical. That is not the intention. Rather, we have tried to point up the elements which seem to us at this distance to require additional attention. Impartial analysis after the period of initial negotiation and adjustment has been gone through should result in pointing up many things which are buried in day-to-day operations and problems.

You have done a magnificent job in pinchhitting as Country Director, an assignment which you reluctantly assumed and which has kept you from operations in your own field. Our delay in sending you a Country Director has been solely because of inability to find someone who could carry the tremendous load with its peculiarly difficult requirements. Until we can produce, I know you will carry on as ably as you have been doing.

Enclosed is the condensed statement on the program in Saudi which, with modifications, will be used in justifying the budget request. Additional material has been requested since this draft was prepared and that is now being assembled. I'd like it if you would personally go over this material and cable me of any changes which you think important to be made.

Sincerely,

/s/ Si

E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator
in charge of
Near East and African Development Service

Enclosure.

FILE 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

May 24, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Si:

I am glad to have your letter of May 6 and to know you realize the untoward effects of such a prolonged period as "Acting" Director. I set no particular value on titles or other marks of precedence and authority. This is the last job of work I expect to undertake and my sole purpose is to serve to the best of my ability in whatever capacity I can be of most use.

However, this long "acting" status has been most unfortunate for TCA itself. The fact is that while the substitute may "shine as brightly as a king" in the eyes of the poet, he does not rate very high in the eyes of the people in this part of the world. Out here one's usefulness depends in large measure on personal standing and prestige. A substitute is reckoned as a second-rate person and treated accordingly. Whether rightly or wrongly, they reason that if he were really qualified for the job, he would be given the title and authority commensurate with the responsibility. They reason further that to leave one in charge as acting director who is not quite qualified for the job is an indication of a low regard for them and their country. I am sure that none of these untoward results was intended or even anticipated, but they have happened none the less.

So far as the implementation of the recommendations for Customs reform is concerned, there is no doubt that my inability to continue when the iron was hot has militated against its success. The Customs Committee largely at the instigation of the Egyptian Customs Expert has embarked on its own set of regulations without consultation with Mr. Kennedy or myself. The Committee likewise refused to accept Mr. Kennedy as competent to advise on Customs matters, although his advice was accepted fully on the interpretation of the tariff as outlined in the commodity index. However, after a frank discussion with the Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance the attitude of the Committee has been much improved and the proposed regulations will be issued only after joint study by Mr. Kennedy and the Committee.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer 5/24/53

The attitude of the Committee toward Mr. Kennedy is merely a reflection of the general attitude toward the substitute and has no relation to his competence or ability. It would have been a great help to him to have had the full title of Customs Adviser rather than merely "Acting". This would not have completely solved the problem since there is still the matter of his (to them) extreme youth. These people have an undue regard for the "grey beard." I am sure that the trip to Baghdad will improve Mr. Kennedy's stature in the estimation of the local Customs people and it was for this reason mainly that I consented to the assignment as I have no illusions as to what can be accomplished in such a short survey of customs and tariff.

I am in complete agreement as to the extraordinary qualifications which the Director should have. He should indeed be a paragon of perfection. I think, however, that knowledge of the semi-desert section of the West is much more essential to the Chief Agriculturist than to the Country Director. The latter should have a first-hand knowledge of this particular part of the world on top of all other high qualifications. The social, religious and political problems are somewhat unique and he should know more about these than can be acquired from books alone. He will not have time to acquire this background after arrival on the field.

I am sorry you have not been able to contact our son, but thanks anyway for trying.

With personal regards.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S.Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

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chron

to Washing

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
May 23, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

In reply refer to:
TCA

Mr. Paul F. Taggart, Chief,
Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia Branch,
NEADS, TCA,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Taggart:

As you are no doubt aware we in Jidda have been seriously understaffed with respect to the Executive and Administrative Office. Experience of the past several months has, however, provided us with the facts needed to make what we believe to be a sound breakdown of duties and responsibilities pertaining to these two offices. Accordingly I enclose proposed job descriptions for the Executive Officer, the Program Officer, the Administrative Officer and the Controller. I am certain that all of these positions are essential to our operations here in Jidda, and as a matter of fact I am certain that at least one additional junior staff member (American) is needed in the Administrative Office. I believe you have the latter currently under recruitment subject to the freeze order. Will you take the necessary steps with Foreign Personnel and with the TCA Personnel Office to bring about the establishment of the positions described in the attachments.

As to the present situation you are no doubt aware already that Mr. Stacy, as Acting Executive Officer, has been handling all of the duties described in the job description for the Executive Officer and in addition has been carrying on all the duties of the Administrative Officer, and further has been attempting to carry a portion of the duties of the Controller, particularly with regard to property accountability. Since Mr. Bode has now had sufficient time to become thoroughly acquainted with the accounting system and its problems here, I am now re-arranging specific duties among the existing staff which will result in the assignment of full duties of the Executive Officer to Mr. Stacy, the assignment of the full duties of Controller to Mr. Bode and the division of responsibilities pertaining to the Administrative Officer position between these two employees. I will not go into detail as to this distribution of Administrative Officer

duties

TCA:JAStacy:pm

duties since we hope it will be a temporary thing.

While it is advisable to set up the job descriptions of these positions, due to the limitation of the budget for FY 54, I do not wish this letter to be understood as a request for recruitment of an Executive Officer or an Administrative Assistant. In spite of the need we shall, I think, have to get along with a Controller and Administrative Officer. It seems to me that the Director will have to assume most of the functions of the Executive Officer until such time as the budget permits recruitment of the full complement of administrative personnel.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures:

Job Descriptions
(3 copies each)
Executive Officer
Program Officer
Administrative Officer
Controller

JOB DESCRIPTION: Executive Officer

The duties and responsibilities of the Executive Officer, TCA Saudi Arabia, shall be as follows:

To advise the Country Director on all matters of policy and administrative operations; to assure the execution of program and project agreements towards their stated objectives by constant personal contact with field division chiefs, the Program Officer, the Administrative Officer and the Controller; to report to the Country Director on instances of failure to achieve objectives, deadlines, etc. in any respect and to take, on his own iniative, actions necessary to assure the achievement of all objectives of TCA Saudi Arabia; to exercise general supervision of the administrative and operational phases of the work carried on by TCA Saudi Arabia acting through the Program Officer, the Controller and the Administrative Officer; to hear, analyze and bring about solutions to problems of conflict or overlapping between the field divisions or between field divisions and the headquarters divisions of TCA Saudi Arabia. In all ways to be responsible for assuring the smooth functioning of the TCA Saudi Arabia organization in carrying out policies, programs and projects duly approved by the Country Director and the Ambassador.

Upon specific request of the Country Director, field division chiefs or other officials of TCA Saudi Arabia to participate in discussions of program or administrative matters with host government officials, the Liaison Officer to TCA and others.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Program Officer

The duties and responsibilities of the Program Officer of TCA Jidda shall be as follows:

To assist field division chiefs in the drafting of program and project agreements for the approval of the Ambassador and the Country Director; to assure that such program and project agreements are prepared according to the outline, format and procedures established by TCA Washington; to assure that there is no over-lapping or duplication involved in the programs and projects recommended by field division chiefs and to assure that these programs and projects are properly correlated and interrelated.

To collaborate with the Controller in preparing the annual and any amended or supplemental budget estimates to cover the financing of programs and projects for TCA Saudi Arabia; to advise field division chiefs as to the trimming of programs and projects to meet the financial capabilities of the TCA Saudi Arabia Mission.

To receive and analyze all reports, monthly, weekly or special, submitted by field division chiefs regarding the conduct of their operations, progress, etc. and to present such analyses to the Country Director with a brief outline of a consolidated report for forwarding to TCA Washington; to keep the Country Director informed on all directives and prescribed procedures for setting up and administering program and project agreements and for the implementation of such project agreements. In all matters effecting administration such information should be transmitted to the Administrative Officer with appropriate comments and recommendations; to assist field division chiefs and the Country Director upon specific request in the conduct of relations with the TCA Liaison Officer and with host government officials in matters respecting program and project agreements progress and accomplishment; to remain at all times completely informed on the progress of individual field programs and projects by direct contact with field division chiefs and other staff members.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Administrative Officer

The duties and responsibilities of the Administrative Officer, TCA Jidda shall be as follows:

To supervise personnel administration, including the preparation and submission of documents relating to employment, assignment, pay status, leave and attendance, efficiency and personal services for both U. S. and local employees. This includes the responsibility for maintaining and certifying time and attendance reports (may be delegated); preparing efficiency reports on subordinate employees and following up to assure submission of reports on all employees of the mission; following up all in-grade increases; following up on changes in pay status due to any cause including dependents allowances, separation allowances, quarters allowances, etc; the meeting of all new arrivals and seeing off of departees of TCA Jidda staff and notification to TCA/W and the Embassy of such arrivals and departures; the preparation of job descriptions for those positions subordinate to him and the review of job descriptions provided for other staff members of TCA; the procurement of free medical services such as innoculations, X-ray, health certificate stamps, etc. for all employees of TCA Jidda; the preparation and processing of all personnel actions for any cause and as official liaison to the American Embassy in personnel matters.

To provide procedures for official travel both within and outside the country of Saudi Arabia for all TCA staff, such procedures to be in accordance with requirements of the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, Foreign Service travel regulations and local Embassy regulations; to prepare and process travel orders, supplements and amendments thereto, and vouchers for reimbursement of travel expenses; to secure the issuance of transportation requests and to secure reservations for all official trips and to assist in securing necessary reservations and travel information for employees who travel within the area unofficially; to arrange for the securing of all necessary visas and to arrange for transportation to and from the Jidda airport for TCA staff; to arrange to meet and escort through Customs all incoming and departing TCA staff and official visitors.

To be completely responsible for the provision of adequate and appropriate housing for all TCA staff, this to include the preparation of leases (in conformance with requirements of FBO), the initial repair and of continuous maintenance of all TCA-leased premises; to be responsible for procuring and installing furnishings in TCA-leased quarters appropriate for the needs of TCA staff and within the limits of budgetary availabilities; to handle all requests for household maintenance and repair and for household furnishings which may be submitted by TCA staff; to prepare necessary permanent or temporary

regulations regarding use of and maintenance of housing facilities provided by TCA Jidda; to arrange for the availability of all office and warehouse space required by the TCA mission in Saudi Arabia either by negotiation with the Saudi Arabian Government or by direct lease by TCA; to arrange for the provision of necessary furnishings, alterations to TCA office and warehouse space.

To be responsible for procurement of all items of equipment and supplies required by the TCA mission for any purpose in Saudi Arabia. This includes local procurement authority and procurement from outside Saudi Arabia and within the United States of America by requisition upon the Department of State or other appropriate agencies. This authority is unlimited except as to the availability of funds for the purpose and includes the procurement of all office supplies and equipment, household supplies and equipment, furnishings, etc. as permitted by law in the Foreign Service regulations of the Department of State; to arrange with the American Embassy for customs clearance of official and personal shipments of TCA Jidda, its divisions or its staff; to be responsible for receiving all property of the mission, for assignment of property and for the maintenance of inventories adequate to the needs of this mission.

To arrange for and supervise the performance of all official services including the pick-up and deposit of official and personal mail at the A merican Embassy and distribution of both personal and official mail to TCA staff; to provide procedures and regulations for the assignment, care and maintenance of all vehicles for which TCA Jidda or any divisions thereto may be responsible; to assure that these systems provide a means of transportation for all official purposes in Jidda and such unofficial use as may be required by l i ving and transportation conditions in Jidda; to employ and supervise local employees for technical support to two or more of the technical divisions or for administration. This includes char force, chauffers, handimen, maintenance men, etc. To maintain facilities for duplication either directly within the offices of TCA or by arrangement with the staff of the American Embassy; to supervise the assignment and performance of all clerical employees of the mission, including the maintenance of the stenographic pool; to maintain a TCA Jidda library if such is established and in any case to maintain a perpetual index of reference material of general interest to all TCA staff members.

To be responsible for the administration of security rules and regulations for the provision of necessary secure depositories for classified documents coming into the possession of TCA Jidda, supervising the maintenance of a registry of classified and other documents where such procedure is determined to be needed and to advise and assist the Executive Officer in the preparation and operation of local security rules and regulations; to be primarily responsible for the securing of all safes, safe files, etc. at the close of each day.

With respect to all of the foregoing items, to act in concert with the Administrative Officer of the American Embassy Jidda, taking the utmost advantage of such administrative support as may now or later be available to TCA and conferring with the administrative officials of the American Embassy regarding amendments and supplements to the existing administrative support arrangements.

JOB DESCRIPTION: Controller

The Controller will be responsible for administering such agent cashier or cash accounts as may be made available to TCA or TCA staff members in Saudi Arabia including the maintenance of cash records, the establishment of accounting systems and accountability systems in compliance with all rules and regulations of the United States Government.

The Controller will have authority to fully exercise initiative and judgment on all matters pertaining to fiscal activities of the mission. Advises the Country Director on all budgetary and financial aspects of the program's implementation, recommending solutions to problems insofar as they relate to his responsibility for overall financial coordination of the TCA program. These responsibilities and duties are as follows: a) Formulation and preparation of the annual budget estimates for the total country program, justifications and other such material as is required for presentation through the country Director. b) Formulations and preparations, costs and justification for new projects. c) Provision guidance and advice to the Country Director on needed budget revisions and the financial implications thereof in terms of total country progress as well as specific projects in the effect of accomplishment. d) Establishes a country program accounting system, including budgetary, fiscal, and banking controls pertaining primarily to program funds, but including as required, local currencies made available to financial organizations or as a counterpart to U. S. program dollars. e) Formulation and executions of a sound budgeting and fiscal management policy, including the establishment and implementation of costing criteria for TCA programs and projects. f) Maintains appropriate controls over disbursements of program funds in relation to budget allotments and reports all status of allotments, obligations, and expenditure of program funds. g) Keeps the appropriate budget and fiscal personnel of the diplomatic mission informed of program budgets in respect to the relationship of program content and cost to the need and administrative support budgeting by the diplomatic mission. h) Maintains liaison with diplomatic personnel concerned with fiscal functions to insure proper fiscal service to program personnel in the area of administrative support, including disbursements for salaries and allowances, etc.

He is responsible for approving all requests for personnel, materials and supplies or other documents which involve the obligation of funds of the mission as to availability of such funds for the purpose intended; assures that obligations are established to cover all proposed procurements and other monetary needs of the mission; handles the pick-up and delivery of salary checks, travel checks and other payments to members of the TCA staff; follows up on all questions regarding such payments

and provides satisfactory answers to all questions of TCA staff regarding such matters; acts in concert with the Administrative Officer and as a reviewing official in assuring that all TCA property is adequately accounted for and inventoried.

He is responsible for preparing and submitting all reports relating to the finances, fiscal affairs and property accountability of the TCA mission, its divisions and individual staff members.

To was

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED
OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

May 23, 1953

Reply to letter of 4/30/53

Dear Paul:

I am delighted to know of the favorable reports on the high level of competence of the TCA staff in Liberia. From my long experience in Liberia and personal knowledge of the personnel of the Economic and Public Health Missions which formed the basis of TCA, I have considerable doubt as to the cause of this reputed high level. There were a few outstanding colored persons and a few whites of the same caliber and I venture the opinion that much the same situation is to be found today, regardless of official publicity.

However, the effectiveness of colored technicians in a Negro republic is not in itself a sufficient reason to believe that employment of Negroes in other environments would be advisable. In Saudi Arabia, as in other Moslem countries, there is very little racial prejudice or discrimination as such and a few colored persons have reached positions of importance and influence. However, the colored population as a whole is of the low-income and social class, many of them slaves. For this reason the Saudis would, I believe, be apt to consider that the employment of colored people is an indication of low regard for them. They know full well that we have a far greater number of highly qualified white persons available and that in sending Negroes they think we are not sending our best.

From another angle the employment of Negroes would create certain frictions in the TCA staff. Regrettable as it is, there is still among Americans some racial prejudice which would be intensified by the way we live. In a large office in Washington, for instance, at the close of the day people go to their respective homes and into their own circle of friends. Here we are a small group of Americans living in a strange land and therefore out of office look largely to our own group for social life. It would, I fear, complicate the situation to inject an element which might not be socially congenial to the staff. We have enough handicaps without this.

In spite of these misgivings, I have already recommended the employment of a Negro - Lt. Col. Mary Mills, now stationed at Beirut. This recommendation was based on our personal acquaintance with Miss Mills and our

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

high regard for her as a person and for her outstanding ability. (She was Chief Nurse with the Public Health Mission to Liberia during our tour there.) I would not oppose the appointment of any highly qualified technician on the basis of race or religion but in employment of Negroes, I would like assurance of their high personal character, good judgment and common sense.

I am naturally gratified to know of the good reports made to Eric Johnston and his group about our work here. As you probably know, our stock goes up and down like a barometer in a changeable climate - and just now our stock is somewhat depressed.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED
OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

April 30, 1953

Dear Si:

We are sending TCA/17 forms for several positions which either have not been authorized or which if authorized have not been covered by these forms. They are, as follows:

1. Natural Resources

Radio Operator Geologist Administrative Assistant Chemist Legal Expert (Ground Water Law)	These positions are not carried in the budget for 1954 and recruitment should be deferred pending approval of adjustment in the budget.

2. Education

Commercial Teacher Vocational Teacher	These are provided for in the 1954 budget and recruitment should be begun.

3. Transportation

Road Engineer.	Recruitment to be deferred.

4. Agriculture

Two Extension Specialists.	Immediate recruitment requested.

5. Public Administration

Statistician.	Recruitment deferred.

With personal regards.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls. - 5

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D.C.

JADunaway:o

FILE 2

To - Washington

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

April 29, 1953

Dear Reeseman:

We have just written you concerning the request for approval of a leadership grant for Chapeb Tewfic, Chief of Police, Jidda. We are confronted with exactly the same problems in submitting request for a leadership grant for Assaib Jamjoom, Director of The Industrial School in Jidda. We cabled the Washington office on April 28th as follows:

> A leadership grant type A is hereby recommended and approval requested for Assaib Jamjoom, Director of The Industrial School, Jidda to extend over approximately four months. Funds for this grant are budgeted and available authorization 3470. Telegraphic advice of authorization for advance travel funds and purchase of ticket subject to approval arrival date is requested.

In the case of Mr. Jamjoom, in conformity with the procedure followed in submitting the application of the Chief of Police, I am herewith attaching statement of the purpose of this leadership grant.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl - Purpose of leadership
Grant for Assaib Jamjoom

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

TCA/Saudi Arabia
JADunaway
RDDolley:djh

PURPOSE OF LEADERSHIP GRANT FOR
ASSAIB JAMJOOM, DIRECTOR OF THE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, JIDDA

The Industrial School in Jidda has been in operation approximately three years. It represents a studied effort on the part of the government officials to provide some means of training citizens to take their place in the modernization, industrial and economic development of Saudi Arabia. The school itself could hardly be recognized as an industrial training center by way of comparison with average industrial training schools in the United States. It is housed in a very old building, five stories high, originally intended to house Arab families. It is without any modern conveniences except for very crude improvisions, and such training as the students receive is given under extenuating circumstances. In addition to the instruction that is dispensed in this building, it is also used as a dormitory and home for the students and some of the teachers. The students, in conformity with custom, sleep on the floors and their meals are served in the standard Arab fashion. There is a rented shop, located approximately one mile from this main building. This shop area is approximately 50 ft. by 60 ft. and houses the equipment TCA purchased last fall. This area has the general appearance of a shop and there is a serious effort made to use the space and equipment to the best advantage.

Mr. Jamjoom is a capable, sincere and well qualified school man in this part of the world. He recognizes the deficiencies of his institution, up to a certain degree, and is ambitious for its proper development. It is felt that Mr. Jamjoom has the capacity not only to learn and understand, but to formulate plans for growth and developement in the future. It is felt that he is sincere in his hopes and ambitions and if given the opportunity, predicated upon knowledge and understanding, that he will do much to improve the industrial training program not only in Jidda but elsewhere in Arabia.

It is with these thoughts in mind that a leadership grant for him has been recommended, and the following suggested program for him to pursue suggested:

Four months or less is available for this leadership training program because Mr. Jamjoom has to be back in Arabia by the last week in September in order to open and start his school. The school will close on May 1st just before Ramadan and will remain closed until the last of September. It is during this period of time that we would like to have Mr. Jamjoom in the United States to observe and study. It is suggested that he visit the following schools for approximately one week each immediately upon his arrival in the United States:

Lane Technical High School, Chicago
Milwaukee Vocational School
The David Rankin Technical School in St. Louis, and the

Denver

(Purpose of Leadership Grant for Assaib Jamjoom, Director of the Industrial School, Jidda)

Denver Opportunity School in Denver, Colorado.

It is further suggested that more time in visiting and studying these schools be allocated to the Opportunity School in Denver because it will more nearly approach the kind of operation needed in Saudi Arabia than any of the other schools mentioned.

It would be well for him to spend 3 to 4 weeks of his time as a regularly enrolled student at the Colorado State College in Fort Collins during the summer session, so that he might acquire knoledge and appreciation for special teacher training programs through actual participation.

Following this summer school participation, it is suggested that he spend more time in observing the program in the Denver Opportunity School if it is possible, and to visit one of the junior colleges in California prior to his return to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Jamjoom will want to visit a number of the large industrial plants and shops in the United States, possibly in preference to the visits to schools. This preference may grow from the lack of an adequate conception of what a modern technical training plant consists of. It is felt that in arranging his visitation program to the school centers suggested, that some provision be made for brief visits to some of the large industrial plants in the communities in which these schools are located, to the end that he may become acquainted with the relationships and the methods of organization that prevail between technical training centers and industrial enterprises.

FILE

to Washington

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

April 29, 1953

Dear Reeseman:

We have just cabled the Washington office as follows, with respect to sending the Chief of Police of Jidda to the United States for a leadership grant for a period of six months.

> A leadership grant Type A is hereby recommended and approval requested for Chapeb Tewfic, Chief of Police, Jidda to extend over six months. Funds for this training are budgeted and available authorization 3470. Telegraphic advice of authorization for advance travel funds and purchase of ticket subject to approved arrival date is requested.

Not having prepared a request for a leadership grant prior to this time, we are not certain as to the procedure to be followed in the submission of the request. We are not sure whether the application should be submitted in accordance with the general provisions governing Type C grants or not. We have assumed that since those qualifying for leadership grants are exceptional cases, usually involving the arrangements for travel of an outstanding official of the host government, that it would not be appropriate to submit them to the same routine requirements normally required of applicants of other types of grants, hence the foregoing telegraphic message. However, it is felt that a brief statement of the purposes for which the leadership grant is being requested should be submitted to the Washington office for their guidance in planning and working out a routine to be followed by the grantee upon his arrival in the United States, to the end that the greatest degree of benefit might be secured from the leader's visitation experience.

If the method we have employed in submitting this request and the inclusion of the statement of purpose which is herewith attached is irregular in any way, it will be very much appreciated if advice as to the proper

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

the proper procedures to be followed in the handling of grants of this type will be furnished us at once.

It is hoped that the early approval of our request will be forthcoming to the end that disposition of the police training need may be at least momentarily alleviated.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl - Purpose of Leadership
Grant for Chapeb Tewfic,
Chief of Police, Jidda

TCA/Saudi Arabia
JADunaway
RDDolley:djh

PURPOSE OF LEADERSHIP GRANT FOR
CHAPEB TEWFIC, CHIEF OF POLICE, JIDDA

Chief Tewfic has had many years of experience working with Americans. For a number of years he was in police enforcement work in Dhahran. He is an able, intelligent, and balanced personality. He speaks English unusually well and has the capacity of thinking in English far beyond that of the average Arab. His sense of proportion in almost all matters is actually refreshing after working with other government officials. He is tremendously interested in law enforcement. He recognizes the almost complete void in efficiency in the operation of law enforcement activities, as far as modern procedures are concerned, in Arabia. His background, experience, intelligence, and sense of proportion will, after observing and studying six months in the United States, make it possible for him to formulate the proper approach, ways and means of modernizing and developing an adequate law enforcement agency in Jidda, as well as elsewhere in Arabia.

With this conviction in mind, many of the projected proposals for training in the area of law enforcement activities have been postponed until such time as Chief Tewfic can study modern methods in the United States and confer with TCA officials in Washington on the broad expanse of the problems with which the Saudi Arabian Government is currently confronted.

In view of these circumstances and determinations, it is strongly suggested that Chief Tewfic secure orientation as to law enforcement and operational procedures through the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington prior to more detailed study and observation of police activities in other branches of state, county and local government. Through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an itinerary should be set up that would make it possible for Chief Tewfic to visit a cross section of police departments in other segments of state and local governments throughout the United States. He should be given time to observe and become well acquainted with the officials operating outstanding phases of law enforcement activity in various parts of the United States, as, for example, traffic control and direction, municipal court procedures and operation, criminal investigation and bureaus of identification. In addition, he should have the opportunity to observe modern correctional institutions, prisons, local jails and other places of incarceration.

In developing the police system in Arabia, it will be necessary for them to start at the very beginning in the development of physical facilities to house management and the administration of these activities. Therefore, it will be important that Chief Tewfic have the opportunity to visit and study modern installations of the kind that would be appropriate for communities the size of Jidda and smaller, that are modern and up-to-date in all respects. If it is possible to do so, he should be given plans and specifications on some of these plants to

the end

(Purpose of Leadership Grant for Chapeb Tewfic, Chief of Police, Jidda)

the end that he may have the opportunity of making the necessary adaptations to the local situations which will be found in Arabia, and thereby assist him in the planning of new construction needed in the development of law enforcement, and conserve much of the time and waste that might otherwise be incurred by experimentation.

Sufficient time should be provided in his itinerary and observation program to confer, either intermittently or at the conclusion of his experiences, with TCA officials in Washington to the end that a firm program of procedure may be agreed upon as to the course of action and the degree of cooperation TCA may give in the future to peace officer training and law enforcement amplification in Arabia prior to his return.

File
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TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

RESTRICTED

April 27, 1953.

Dear Harvey:

Thanks very much for the April copy of the TCA News Letter. I don't think it is at all too long, on the contrary, it indicates a lot of activity in the field and is a compliment to your operations in directing the technical aspects of the Public Administration program. In this report I note that two of our people, Omar Zaki and Hussein Kadi, are now in the tender care of our good friends, Clyde and Tex. I am sure they will find these Arabians interesting and interested trainees. I am passing this information and the News Letter on to Bob Dolley, chief of our educational division, to show to the parents of these young men. A little item like this can be put to good use in this way.

I wish I could report good things regarding our P.A. program out here, Harvey, but on the contrary, and without a shred of dramatization, we may very soon be completely without such a program here. There are only three of us here officially attached to the P.A. & G.S. Division -- Mr. Dunaway, originally the Customs Advisor; Mr. Kennedy, originally the Tariff Advisor; and myself, originally the Budget Advisor. Mr. Dunaway, first called upon to double up as Chief of the Division, and then the second month afterwards, called upon to act as Country Director for TCA, Saudi Arabia, has found it literally impossible both from a physical and mental viewpoint to give needed attention to the P.A. & G.S. program, much less to carrying on an aggressive program for customs administration since last December. Upon returning from my short leave in Beirut, Jerusalem, etc., last January, I was informed that Washington had ordered me to assume the duties of Executive Officer "in addition to" my duties as Budget Advisor. Since at this post there is no Administrative Officer, in fact there are no subordinate Americans except a Controller who has not yet had sufficient time off from the preparation of financial reports to Washington to complete the establishment of local administrative

Mr. Harvey Sherman,
Director, Public Administration and
Government Services Technical Staff,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

administrative accounting systems, I, too, have found it impossible to do a thing about the Saudi Arabian budget. This is particularly unfortunate coming at the time it did because the Saudi Arabian budget year begins in mid-March, and the best time to bring about improvement in their budget system runs from January to March and it is difficult to re-arouse their interest once the budget has been established. This year about all the Saudi Arabian government did about the budget was to say that last year's budget, having been a pretty good one, should be able to do them for another year without change. Bob Kennedy, recently successful in causing the Saudis to decree a new and vastly improved tariff law, has been struggling valiantly to carry on, in addition, the work in customs administration. It is unfortunate but true that unless Dunaway and I, or at least one of us is relieved of the "additional duty" very soon, there will be no P.A. & G.S. program here. Even though this program started out as strictly a financial improvement program, it is now even less than that. To all of the above, add forecasts of severe budget cuts, personnel "freezes", increasing insistence from the Saudis for more money and more action, and you may catch a glimmer of our frustration. I realize, Harvey, that many of the things I mention are "operating" difficulties and not strictly part of your direct concern, but since they have a direct bearing on the effectiveness of our efforts to improve management in this country, and through management the general welfare of its population, I am sure you are interested.

I am sending under separate cover a copy of my most recent "travelogue" letter to my friends back home. Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer
TCA, Saudi Arabia

TCA/Saudi Arabia
JAStacy:djh

File 2 - To Washington

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

April 26, 1953.

Dear Roosemant:

The attached Project Agreement #1 in Education is herewith attached for review and approval of the Washington office.

The Commercial School, as you know, has been operating during this year as a direct subsidy and project of TCA. Its organization and conduct has been a most unusual development in Saudi Arabia, especially in view of the generally accepted closed door policy of the Arabian Government in all matters of educational development.

The conduct of the school, although lacking in the way of teaching personnel in comparison with similar American efficiency, has been an outstanding success. It has grown and is growing much faster than our present program can accommodate. Its continuance is imperative to the reputation of our Mission.

This project, although modified many times, will not only make its continuance possible, but will establish a means of making similar cooperative educational developments in Arabia.

It is imperative therefore that prompt consideration be given this proposal and the earliest cable advice be given to proceed with the conclusion of negotiations with the host government.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encl - Project Agreement #1
in Education

Mr. H. Roosemen Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

TCA/Saudi Arabia
JADunaway
RDDolley:djh

File 2

to washington
See Quarantine file.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

April 22, 1953

Dear Walter:

Attached are two copies of Project Agreement #1 (To Strengthen the Quarantine Services and to Enhance the Public Health Program of the Ministry of Health), which are being forwarded for review and comments. If this project agreement is approved, it is respectfully requested that this approval be cabled immediately.

Please note that no mention is made of the specific equipment which is to be installed in the building used for disinfecting and disinsecting. The exact equipment has not been specified because there is a disagreement between the World Health Organization and the U. S. Quarantine Service as to the proper equipment. We feel that it is extremely urgent to get this project agreement signed as soon as possible, and then later argue out and arrive at a decision as to what equipment would be satisfactory. We cannot over-emphasize the need to get some project agreement signed now.

The quarantine station is being built by the Saudi Arabian Government to satisfy the requirements of WHO and the countries of the Moslem world, and not the U. S. Quarantine Service. We understand that the sanitary regulations for international travel do not mention specific equipment for disinfecting and disinsecting but do mention which procedures are necessary for each quarantineable disease. The WHO representative here and the Ministry of Health do not agree that the equipment proposed by TCA/Washington, namely dusters, will satisfy international requirements. They ask me how we propose to disinfect with DDT, bedding, linens, and personal effects of infected and suspected cases of smallpox and cholera, the chief quarantineable diseases of the pilgrims. They agree that disinsecting is most effective in the cases of yellow fever, relapsing fever, typhus fever, and plague, which are not now considered by local medical authorities as important diseases of the pilgrimage.

We feel that the quarantine station can be made the center for public

Mr. Walter O. Olson,
Acting Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

health activities in the Hejaz, and that if we show goodwill in going along with this project agreement which aids the Saudi Arabian Government care for the pilgrims, we will gain their confidence and our opinion and advice will be listened to and followed much more in the future than it is at present. We are still in the position here of being required "to prove ourselves". We are still "outside looking in".

We believe that if we are given approval to sign this project agreement, and three others which we have written, we will be in a position to render greater service to the Saudi Arabian Government.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Encls - 2 copies of Project
Agreement #1
(in Ferguson's file)

TCA/SA
GWFerguson:djh

File 1
Letters to head
See natural
resources file
for Brown
letter.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

April 4, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
RESTRICTED

Dear Walter:

I am inclosing original draft of Dr. Brown's recommendations on expanded water development program which the Crown Prince urgently desires. There is very little to add to our telegram of April 4th, except to repeat the urgency of the situation.

While Dr. Brown did say in his letter to the Deputy Minister that U.S. Government participation is dependent on Washington's approval, the Ambassador very rightly was of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to mention the matter of employment of additional technicians and an increase in expenditure until and unless we receive the green light from Washington to discuss the proposition.

I mentioned in the telegram of the fourth the growing impatience of SAG on the slowness and lack of tangible results of the programs in education, public health and agriculture. I shall not take your time to give the reasons for this lag, but sufficient to say here, SAG officials understood that just as soon as the agreements were signed things would begin to happen.

On top of this, every time an expanded program in Jordan, Lebanon or other Middle East countries is mentioned, such as the ten million dollar project in Egypt, SAG officials show immediate resentment and feel badly treated.

This expanded water program seems to me to be admirable from every standpoint. It would have the very desirable result of directing a considerable sum of SAG revenue into productive channels.

In arriving at the estimate of the additional sum required, Mr. Bode and Glen Brown have recast the budget for the Natural Resources Division taking advantage of some savings such as the $120,000 for aerial photography.

Mr. Walter O. Olson,
Acting Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

RESTRICTED

The $350,000 is estimated on the basis of SAG housing the additional technicians, contrary to the terms of the agreement now in force. SAG may not agree to this but I am sure there will be some considerable savings in FY 1954 due to slowness in recruitment. In fact, the worst bottleneck in the program may be men rather than money if the recruitment of other technicians is any criterion.

I hope speedy action can be taken on this proposal as it is of utmost importance that we have a decision as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:o

RESTRICTED

to Washington

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED

April 2, 1953

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

Mr. Walter O. Olson
Acting Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Olson:

The attached photostatic copies of the map of Western Saudi Arabia show the railroad route currently being surveyed by the contract company under TCA supervision.

The route can be seen to go north to Al Uraba from which point the main line will continue to Medina and a branch line to Yenbo, the old Medina pilgrimage port. East from Medina, the line runs to a point south of Buraida. A survey of a branch line has been run to the latter town. From this point the line goes southeast to Shaqra - Barra - Dhruma to Al Kharj. Two routes from Al Kharj are being surveyed. One will continue the present line from the Al Kharj - Riyadh railroad north to Barra. The other will run from Al Kharj to Dhruma - Barra with the current line to Riyadh being used as a branch line to that city.

The final detailed field survey, lasting almost two months is nearing completion. The work is proceeding according to schedule although bad weather retarded the taking of necessary aerial photography.

Mr. Sinclair and the survey party are expected back within the next two weeks.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosures - 2

To Wash.

File 2.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

March 26, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIAL INFORMAL

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing the check list on industrial development transmitted in your letter of March 12, 1953. I regret that the answers given present such a gloomy picture but they reflect the situation as I see it.

While the factors favoring investment are almost wholly lacking, the picture is somewhat different in the case of large scale enterprises such as exploitation of newly discovered iron ore deposits and manufacture of fertilizers from natural gas. Such ventures would naturally be undertaken only by agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government in which the investor protects himself from some of the most obvious hazards. There may also be opportunities for American contractors in railway and other construction. It is too early to regard any of these projects as business opportunities as more data must be secured before they would be of interest to American investors.

As for the attitude of the Saudi Arabian Government toward ordinary business ventures, please see FS Despatch No. 173 of December 18, 1952, (U.S. Embassy, Jidda). I am enclosing three extracts from this despatch.

We shall try to keep you informed on business opportunities and I have been designated personally to handle this pase of the work.

Sincerely,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Mr. Paul F. Taggart,
Chief, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia Branch
Near East and African Development Service
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE 2

To Fryer.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

March 25, 1953.

Mr. E. Roosevelt Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

I am attaching copy of a letter which I have just written to the American University which I believe you will find more or less self - explanatory. For some time we have considered the feasibility of trying to establish one or more training centers in the Near Eastern area where we could send many of our prospective grantees who otherwise could not possibly qualify for scholarships to the United States.

Being familiar with our situation here, you know that the public schools of Arabia being very young have very little scholastic or accredidation status with institutions of higher learning elsewhere in the Near East.

The upshot of this condition has created a barrier to further study on the part of graduates of the schools in Saudi Arabia that has been almost impossible to get around. The blanket contract TCA had with the American University for scholarships during the past months has resulted in no benefit whatsoever to Saudi Arabian applicants. In fact, on occasion it has been a little bit embarrassing because the provisions of the contract were advertised in certain parts of Arabia and applications were signed with the Embassy that were transmitted to the American University only to be rejected. The contract, as you probably realize, gave the prerogative of selection of applicants to the University as well as reapportionment of the scholarship applications to the various countries in the event the country was unable to submit acceptable applications. Saudi Arabia had no one who was accepted, and no one has secured any benefit from the blanket contract with the AUB.

This general

This general situation, coupled with a relatively few Saudi Arabians who can be justifiably trained in the United States, led to our current rather serious efforts to locate training centers somewhere here in the Near East that might be more appropriately used in training of grantees from this country. Hence, the letter to AUB for the purpose of securing information as to costs and their ability to handle the type of training program that we feel coincides with the objectives and purposes of TCA. There is some doubt in our mind as to whether AUB will have the capacity to make the adjustments needed to accommodate our kind of grantee.

We have a strong feeling that any project providing for an equitable contribution on the part of our two governments for the purpose of sending graduates of the secondary schools of Saudi Arabia to training centers in the Near East will receive favorable consideration on the part of the host government.

In our preliminary consideration on financial arrangements, we had thought of proposing the contribution of $500.00 per grantee with the contribution from the host government of 550 Saudi Riyals plus transportation to and from Beirut. This would make a total contribution of the host government towards each scholarship of approximately $330 each. Our estimates were based on very meager information, and they may of necessity have to be adjusted as soon as more authentic advice is received from AUB concerning costs of training. It is my understanding that Mr. Dunaway has discussed the feasibility of such a project with the people in the Embassy and they seem to be extremely favorable to the idea. We would like to have your observations in the matter as well as those of any other persons you feel might be interested in such an arrangement.

We are rather anxious to expedite the preparation of this project if it meets with the approval of everyone and if AUB is inclined to cooperate to the end that there will be sufficient time to make a selection of candidates and their processing prior to the opening of the new Fiscal Year beginning July 1.

Therefore, your observations in this matter at your earliest convenience will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

March 24, 1953.

Dr. Costi Kaysar Zurayk
Acting President
American University of Beirut
Beirut, Lebanon

Dear Dr. Zurayk:

We have been considering the preparation of a project agreement between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Technical Cooperation Administration mission in Jidda that would provide for approximately 60 scholarships to American University during the coming Fiscal Year. However, prior to preparation of such project, it is necessary that several determinations be reached with your institution to the end that we may reach a decision as to the feasibility of such a proposal.

You, no doubt, are well acquainted with the public school program presently being carried on in Saudi Arabia. Although improved, this program is not generally considered on a parity with similar public educational offerings in Lebanon. Therefore, in all likelihood the graduates of our schools would not meet the minimum requirements for entrance into the freshman class of the American University, aside from other English language considerations. They would probably be capable of entering the preparatory school of the University with advance standing.

In reading through your catalog for the year 1951-52, the only version available that I could find in Jidda, there is no reference at all to the comparative standing of graduates of the schools of Saudi Arabia in the meeting of entrance requirements into any of the departments of training in American University. I find the schools of other countries listed. As a result, I am unable to determine with the literature that I have available just what attitude the University would take towards admitting graduates from the Saudi Arabian schools into any branch of its instructional program.

I would appreciate your observations in this matter at the earliest moment.

In the

In the meantime, we have been thinking about the possibility of making some special arrangement with the University for the handling of a maximum of 60 young graduates of the Saudi Arabian secondary schools in accordance with the following general plan.

Should we be able to find 60 suitable candidates, they would be sent to AUB to start a concentrated training program about July 1, 1953, that would last for a period of three months. Their time in this concentrated program would be divided between general English and arithmetic, possibly two hours daily in arithmetic beginning July 1 or thereabouts and three hours daily in English. These students would be apportioned to training on a concentrated basis for the balance of the Fiscal Year in commerce, laboratory technicians, sanitarians, general metal work, general electricity, and cabinet making on a vocational training basis.

The school day for those in commerce to be:

1 hour of Commercial English daily
1 hour of General English daily
1 hour of arithmetic daily
2 hours of typing daily, and
1 hour of bookkeeping daily

throughout the year.

It would be expected that those taking the concentrated commercial training would pursue their typing and bookkeeping against recognized standards of speed and accuracy.

Those assigned to laboratory technician training would follow the course suggested in your prospectus issued sometime back on TCA fellowships in the American University of Beirut.

Those pursuing the sanitarians training program would follow the similar program as described in this prospectus.

Those assigned to shop training might follow the following schedule:

2 hours of English daily
1 hour of arithmetic daily, and
3 hours in the shop activity.

Since

Since in all probability these students would not have the background necessary to make an intelligent choice of a shop occupation in which they would be particularly interested, it would be well to rotate them in three groups from general metal work to electricity and cabinet making after eight weeks of work in each of these three major industrial areas. Upon completion of the three eight-week rotation periods, they would select one of the three for concentrated training during the last eight weeks of their school attendance.

The scholarships would be for one year's duration of 12 months with the exception of those in shop work. The students showing special ability and manifesting unusual interest in the shop training program might, upon the recommendation of the school authorities, be given an extension of 12 months for special concentrated training in the activity of their choice. The others would conclude their program at the end of their current training grant.

These scholarships would be apportioned over Arabia in such a way as to give each community an opportunity for a number of applicants. Apportionments as to type of training would be about as follows:

19 in commerce
12 laboratory technicians
12 sanitarians
17 in shop work.

I would appreciate very much hearing from you and having your observations relative to the ability of AUB to take care of this kind of training arrangement.

I would also welcome your observations with respect to the feasibility of such a training plan, and your detailed estimate of the cost per individual grantee for twelve months training.

If you have a current catalog available, I would like very much to have a copy.

Trusting that I may hear from you in the near future, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Robert D. Dolley
Chief, Education Division

RDDolley/1
JADunaway

To Wash.

FILE COPIES
f-1
f-2
chron
2-Ferguson

March 2, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator,
NEADS, TCA.

RE: Physician for the Asir Project

We have had some discussions with a German doctor here concerning the physician's job for the Asir project. At present, he is working in a private hospital, but will be completing his contract by April first. He wishes to visit Germany before taking another job.

He is a specialist in (ENT) ear, nose and throat, but has had five years of general practice. He wishes to get back to his specialty, but is willing to work a year and a half or two years more in general practice. He is married and has two children. His wife is also a doctor and is here now, but his children are in Germany. It may be possible to employ Mrs. Beck also for the job of giving medical care to the women of the area.

The Saudi Arabian Government has asked assistance in establishing a public health center in Riyadh, and it may be possible to use Dr. Beck there if the health activities do not develop in the Asir.

Our original plans were to hire an Arabian speaking doctor when this project got underway; however, up until now we have had little response to our efforts although the Ministry of Health has stated that they could find us a doctor.

Before proceeding any further, we should like to know what is the general attitude toward hiring non-American, non-Arab personnel. Dr. Beck is originally from east Berlin and told us that he left there because of political convictions. In view of that fact what, if any, additional security clearances would be necessary.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

to Washington

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 24, 1953

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer,
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

We enclose a copy of Draft Project Agreement for the completion of disinfecting building at the new Quarantine Station; a copy of the request for assistance signed by the Minister of Health; and a print of one-half of the building. It is obvious that some small structural changes will be necessary for ventilation and ease of operation.

If the Saudi Arabian Government agrees or suggests minor changes, we shall cable. However, if major changes are suggested, we shall forward a new Draft Agreement.

On information at hand, we believe four (4) autoclaves of approximately one hundred and fifty (150) cubic feet capacity each are sufficient. Will our estimate of costs be sufficient to cover these?

It is deemed highly adviseable for a consulting engineer, on contract, to come to Jidda to design layout and write specifications. It may not be necessary for him to stay until installation of equipment as Brinck could serve as inspector. However, there is a great need for an engineer to design layouts of laundry equipment, ice plant, power plant and several other facilities needed at the Station. At present we have not received a request for such services. If the consulting engineer were to say a year, we feel sure his services would be requested by the Government.

We agree that the manufacturer should supervise installation of the equipment and train operators.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

Enclosures:

1. Letter of request
2. Draft Project Agreement #1
3. Print

F. V
To Washington

February 11, 1953

RESTRICTED

TCA, American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, Assistant Administrator,
NEADS, Technical Cooperation Administration

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Quarantine Station

A couple of years ago at several meetings of the World Health Organization, the Saudi Arabian Government agreed to construct an adequate quarantine station at Jidda so that the ones operated by Egypt and Britain for the pilgrims would be eliminated. The construction of this station is a matter of great national pride to the SAG, because upon its completion the SAG can say to the Moslem world, in fact the whole world, that the SAG is now in a position to cope with any epidemics occurring here, especially during the pilgrimage.

Thus far, the SAG has budgeted 10,000,000 Saudi Riyals for the construction of the station and recently another 2,000,000 Saudi Riyals have been placed at the disposal of the World Health Organization representative here, Dr. Sabry El Far, for needed equipment. However, this is still not sufficient.

The station is located four miles south of Jidda and consists of the following:

16 buildings - for first class:	96 people
16 buildings - for second class:	416 people
32 buildings - for third class:	1152 people
Total	1664 people

8 kitchens - for first and second class
16 kitchens - for third class
1 administration building
1 garage and workshop
1 car disinfection building
1 disinfection building
1 laundry
1 mortuary
1 medical laboratory building

1 school

1 school of hygiene building
1 general hospital building
1 fever hospital building
10 isolation hospital buildings
4 senior staff buildings
6 junior staff buildings
3 servants' buildings

The buildings are almost all completed now.

John Howard & Co. Ltd., 13 Buckingham Gate, London, drew the preliminary plans but no detail plans were ever drawn. The contractor is Awar Construction Co. of Beirut.

Dr. Far, who was Director of the Egyptian quarantine station at Tour, has been assigned by the World Health Organization to put this station in operation. When he reported here the first of December, he found no plans for the water supply, power supply, sewage disposal other than drains leading to the outside of the compound, equipment to be installed in the laboratories, hospital, laundry, etc. He has a stupendous job to get this station in operation. Budget and personnel are also his problems.

He has asked help from TCA in obtaining the autoclaves for the disinfection building. Discussions indicated that he had no idea as to the specifications. Finally it was agreed that if the Saudi Arabian Government requests TCA aid that this office would take steps to obtain approval from Washington to do what is necessary to put the disinfection building in operation. It would require a boiler and four large autoclaves and some changes in the building to provide better ventilation for fair working conditions. The design of the building precludes really efficient operation.

In a few days the Saudi Arabian Government will request TCA aid for the disinfection building. As soon as this request is received a cable will be sent to you.

It is desired to have an engineer or an engineering firm come here and design the layout, prepare specifications, and supervise the installation. Usual recruitment will not suffice as speed is necessary. After designing the layout and writing specifications and while waiting for delivery of equipment, it is very possible that the engineer may be of valuable service in furnishing engineering advice for layouts at the laundry, power plant, etc.

The job requires a good mechanical engineer who will be able to design and supervise the installation of boilers, diesel power plants, autoclaves, laundry equipment, etc. It is envisioned that the job will

take

take one year.

TCA would not purchase any of the equipment except the autoclaves and one boiler and accessories, estimated between $50,000 and $75,000. In addition, it would furnish the necessary engineering skill to put the disinfection building in operation and be available to furnish other engineering advice upon request.

Since this quarantine station will effect the lives of all of the pilgrims, our contribution will be felt throughout the entire Moslem world. By concentrating on one building, TCA can demonstrate the value of good engineering, planning and show results of what can be done by TCA. In addition, by assisting in the entire station, the SAG will be able to complete the station more quickly and place it in operation.

This project would demonstrate how TCA and WHO could work together in assisting the Saudi Arabian Government. The Quarantine Station carries a high priority in SAG's projects and assistance on it would enhance TCA's prestige greatly with the SAG and the entire Moslem world.

If you agree with us that this project is feasible, it is requested that this office be informed quickly as to what engineer is selected so that clearance can be obtained from the Saudi Arabian Government.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

FILE COPIES
F-1 ✓ To washington
F-2
chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 31, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Dr. Tom A. Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

Receipt is acknowledged of income tax forms requested by letter dated January 3, 1953.

As requested by cable dated January 14, copy of contract IGS 13044 between USGS and Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia has been received.

Attached are copies of two memos on receipt of supplies, covering recently received items.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

Enclosures

FILE COPIES
F - 1
F - 2 Hart
chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 13, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Tom Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

In reference to letter, this office, dated December 10, 1952, regarding Requisition for Equipment and Supplies for Jidda, dated August 27, 1952, estimated cost: $121.29, the following is for your information.

The Embassy has been filling this order from its own receipt of office supply stocks, as a part of its service to TCA. Since we have received nearly all the items included thereon, we now wish to cancel the requisition dated August 27 and will re-order the items still needed in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

JAD

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JAStacy

TCA:JAStacy:pm

FILE COPIES
F - 1
F - 2
chron

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 12, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Tom Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

In reference to letter dated December 3, 1952, regarding receipt of 18 Remington typewriter ribbons, two dozen Remington typewriter ribbons were received in this office on January 6, 1953.

As indicated in the subject letter, the balance of this order, originally calling for 1 gross, is cancelled, and we are considering Requisition for Equipment and Supplies, dated July 31, 1952, and covered by Obligation No. 6, complete.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TCA:JAStacy:pm

FILE COPIES

F - 1 (pending procure.)
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Chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 11, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Dr. Tom Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

We are enclosing herewith requisition covering items for use in the eight houses we are leasing on Palace Road, as well as apartments on Mecca Road and Medina Road.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can arrange to have these items expedited as promptly as possible from the Sears, Roebuck and Company Export Division in Philadelphia.

In view of the fact that it is impossible to obtain such items here in Jidda, we have come to the conclusion that this would be the best solution for obtaining the items in question.

You will find the items listed in the Fall and Winter 1952 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalog.

The obligation number covering this requisition is No._____ for $2,200.00.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

TCA:JAStacy:pm

TCA/W Supply & Requirements Staff
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

470-130-1

19-112/31019

34701

Technical Cooperation Administration
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

TCA, Amlbassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia
and also to
Amlbassy, Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Articles below to be purchased from Sears, Roebuck & Company,
4640 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania:

1	Cat. No. 37 G K 34024 - Page 608, 16 rugs, 12' x 8'-pattern "G" @ 57.40	915.60
2	Cat. No. 37 G K 6058K - Page 612, 32 rugs 9' x 12' - 16 mint green, 16 Tuscan Rose @ 16.95	541.40
3	Cat. No. 96 G 2594, Page 664 - 16 bathroom sets @ 6.18	98.88
4	Cat. No. 96 G 2321-24, Page 665 - 16 sets of shower and window curtains - Pattern "H" @ 5.45	87.20
5	Cat. No. 42 G 03894 - Page 1204, 16 medicine cabinets @ 4.45	71.20
6	Cat. No. 24 G 1904 K - Page 699, 30 bedspreads 72" x 105" - mint green @ 6.88	1920.68
	Approximate freight chgs.	252.00
		2172.68

Obligation No._____ for $2200.00.

cc: Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEA/NE,
TCA (in duplicate)

January 11, 1953

Acting U.S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

John A. Dunaway

4-2 to Hart
chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 7, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Dr. Thomas Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

Included with some other material in your letter dated December 21, which we received early in January, was a memorandum dated October 8, addressed to you by Mr. Philip W. Bourne, Housing Adviser.

This particular letter requested information as to the number of technicians we might plan to use in a program for "Housing, Town & Country Planning, Building Materials Program Budget FY'54" in Saudi Arabia. We are returning the form with "none" written across it, Since at this point there are no plans for the establishment of such a program in Saudi Arabia. Certainly we see no possibility of getting started on such a program during FY'54.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Enclosure - 1

TCA:JAStacy:pm

F-1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

TCA Jidda
January 4, 1953.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Si:

As per your request in letter Series No. 29 of December 19, I am forwarding herewith new job description as Chief of the Division of Public Administration and Government Services. A more appropriate title of the position as outlined in the job description would be "Financial Advisor" since the program requested by the Saudi Arabian Government and so far planned covers the whole field of public finance. I am not suggesting this title with the thought that thereby it would create a position above and outside TCA but to make the title conform more nearly to the work being done. In spite of the reforms in currency and banking recently instituted on the advice of Dr. Young, I have included currency and banking in the field of the Division. The introduction of the gold sovereign and establishment of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency are only the first steps in currency reform, and sooner or later it will be advisable to eliminate the bi-metallic standard, to adopt a single monetary standard, with fiduciary subsidiary coins and with a completely decimal system; likewise it will be necessary to maintain close liaison with the Monetary Agency by reason of its acting as official depository and disbursement office of the Government.

I hope this new job description will stimulate action in regard to readjustment in salaries. While on this subject, it might well be in order to review the salary schedule of the several Division chiefs. It is certainly odd to find myself Acting Director with one official of my Division with the same salary as mine, and three division chiefs in higher brackets. I have no idea how this came about, and I am making this suggestion as a policy matter and not as a request for an increase for myself. Certainly the salary schedule in force does not conform to my idea of the relative experience and ability of the several officials, and I doubt that it does accurately reflect the former salary status of the men concerned. I particularly refer to the disparity in salaries between the Agriculture and Natural Resources Divisions.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JOB DESCRIPTION January 4, 1953.

NAME: John A. Dunaway POST: Jidda (TCA)

TITLE: (Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia)
Chief, Public Administration and Government Services

FSS CLASS: FSS-1 SALARY: $9,950

Chief, Public Administration and Government Services Division

On the basis of study and analysis of all phases of public administration, advises the host government of deficiencies, recommends improvements in methods and procedures and assists in implementation of such improvements as may be approved. Due to request of host government emphasis so far on public finance, especially money and banking, customs administration, tariffs, budgets and accounts; studies are being made of organization and administration of other government departments and agencies especially of public utility financing and management, government contracts, procurement, personnel management; also studies are being made of the conditions affecting private investment with a view to advise on creating a more favorable climate for securing private capital to finance industries, public improvements and other self-liquidating projects; analyzes general tax systems and revenue collection mechanism with a view to advice on improvement in legislation and for improvement of all phases of public administration.

As Division Chief, outlines program and supervises work of technical staff; as customs expert, studies customs administration and procedures and recommends improvements, advises and assists in implementation of such recommendations as may be approved, such as formation of national customs administration, statistical office for foreign trade and shipping and such other statistical compilation as may be feasible; drafts instruction and regulations necessary for new procedures such as new documentation, cargo handling at principal ports, new accounting system, revision of rates applicable to cargo at principal ports; advises government on establishment of free ports and free trade zones; confers with Minister of Finance, other high ranking officials of other ministries and agencies; exercises initiative and independent judgment in formulating plans and programs and in implementing recommendations.

Incumbent as of October 20, 1952 - John A. Dunaway

Staff: Budget Advisor: John A. Stacy

Accounting Advisor: Vacant

Tariff Advisor: Robert B. Kennedy

Statistician: Vacant

Hart. To.

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE ~~Let~~ Health or Rural Community FOR Letter

FROM Dirnamay ( ) DATED 1/3/53.

TO Hart NAME

16—53422-1 GPO

REGARDING: Supplies for ~~Recruitment~~ clinics at El Daif. Expedite Recruitment of Staff-Brinks, Butler.

Arabic Doctor being recruited for this Project.

CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE Liaison File FOR Letter

FROM Dunaway ( ) DATED 1/22/53

TO Fryer.

NAME

16—53422-1 GPO

REGARDING: Customs on Personnel & Equipt
Contractors / See also Air Team 1635 - 12/16/53

File 2

DGEORGE: File! being routed pm

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

RESTRICTED

Official - Informal

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 3, 1952.

Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer
Assistant Administrator, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Si:

Please thank Mr. Olson, Tom Hart, Mitzi Settle, and others in the Department for their congratulations on my assignment as Acting Director. I am duly appreciative of all their good wishes, but it may easily be that condolences and sympathy are more appropriate. I am preparing a new job description as Chief of the Public Administration and Government Services Division, and will forward under separate cover.

I. PERSONNEL

Drs. Clark and Butler: I note reference to the status of Doctors Clark and Butler, and I am asking Mr. Ferguson to prepare and submit a job description for Dr. Butler, as I think the description as prepared by Mr. Marks is not quite appropriate.

General

1) Establishment of Sub-Offices: The suggestion for establishment of sub-offices in Dammam, the Asir, and Hofuf and possibly other places is duly noted. It will have consideration, but at the moment I prefer to make no further comment.

2) Separation

RESTRICTED

I.PERSONNEL-General (Continued)

2) Separation Allowance: Dr. Stratton had approved request for separation allowance for Mr. Moon but had left a note to the effect that he was in some doubt about it and left it for me to decide. I am in some doubt as to the grounds of separation allowance, but as I understand the circulars Mr. Moon's was a proper case. I have also forwarded a request by Mr. Bogue for separation allowance, although in some doubt as to whether it is justified under the circumstances. Messrs. Ferguson and Goudarzi have submitted requests for separation allowances, but it seems to me that mere delay for a short time in the arrival of families on the field is not sufficient grounds for this allowance. I would be glad to have a fuller explanation of this matter.

3) Single Women in Jidda: I am submitting a memo from Misses Swearingen and Marlin in answer to your request for suggestions as to how to make living more attractive for single women. I view the suggestions made by these ladies with great sympathy as I realize that so far they have had rather a rough time. However, I do not agree with the suggestion for the establishment of a bus service, but have instead assigned to Misses Swearingen and Marlin the Chevrolet sedan complete with chauffeur so they will not be so isolated.

4) Brinck, Sanitarian, and Physician: Mr. Ferguson is anxious for the arrival of Mr. Brinck. We have also forwarded his request for the early recruitment on the sanitarian. In a separate report on the Asir Community Development Project, I have suggested the recruitment of a physician - preferably one with a knowledge of Arabic.

5) Mrs. Nelson: I am transmitting copy of a letter from Mrs. Nelson to the Ambassador in regard to her claim for salary. I sincerely hope that this case may be settled soon and that such incidents will not be repeated.

6) Mrs. Dolley, Messrs. Amos and Bode, Mrs. Ferguson: Mrs. Dolley and mother arrived yesterday, January 2. According to present information Messrs. Amos and Bode are expected about January 10, and Mrs. Ferguson about January 15.

HOUSING

HOUSING

Mr. Sinclair is submitting a separate memorandum on the present housing situation. As I see it, housing will continue to be a troublesome bottleneck for sometime to come. It is unbelievable to those who have not had actual experience what exasperating delays and frustrations are involved in providing housing for the staff. I am sure that Mr. Sinclair and I both have spent days in trying to get the Goudarzi family settled. I hope that clearance is not given in the future to families with so many children during the expected housing shortage. One thing that exaggerated the Goudarzi situation was that the house planned for their use was taken by the Government for one of its consultants, and when he departed, in some manner unknown to me, Mr. Buck managed to get possession of the house.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Electricity: I note in Series Letter 28 of December 12 the suggestion that the matter of electric current for program be on a planned basis rather than that of crisis. This is, of course, a sound suggestion and we are doing our best to handle it in this way. We hope that with the arrival of the generator Mr. Sinclair secured in Germany that we will be able to take care of our electric needs for the housing outside the Baker Compound.

2. Seeds: I have held up approval of a requisition for seeds requested by Dr. Edens. I believe the "Johnny Appleseed" approach is inadvisable. I believe that no seeds should be scattered indiscriminately until they have been tested under controlled conditions and they have proved to be definitely superior to the seeds now being used. It would have a very unfavorable reaction if the seeds given out in advance of testing should fail to germinate or should produce plants inferior to those now being grown. As soon as the Agriculture Division has a plot of ground for testing purposes, whatever seeds then should be desired will be requisitioned.

3. Knoll Furniture: We have cancelled orders for Knoll furniture. It seems impractical under our circumstances to use them.

4. Power Wagons.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

4. Power Wagons, Typewriter Ribbons, and other Office Supplies; Obligation Numbers: I have submitted to Mr. Sinclair the information in regard to power wagons, typewriter ribbons, and other office supplies. Concerning information in Circular Airgram Control 1138 in regardto obligation numbers, this has been answered in letter of December 31, copy of which we attach.

5. Radio Equipment: I note with interest the steps being taken to secure the radio equipment requested by Glen Brown. I hope it will be made clear that this equipment is not necessarily for the exclusive use of the Natural Resources Division, as there may be use for it in the separate units set up under the Agriculture program and particularly in the Asir Community Development Program.

6. Inventory: Mr. Stacy, assisted by Miss Marlin, has just completed an inventory of TCA property, and we plan to keep this up-to-date.

7. Customs: I am enclosing a letter from the Deputy Minister of Finance in regard to the remission of customs duties on goods purchased in the local market. It has been the practice heretofore for the Embassy and for TCA to purchase materials and equipment on which the duty has been paid with the understanding that the duty will be refunded by permitting the supplier to import the same articles free of duty. This decision of the Minister will add somewhat to the cost of supplies purchased locally, but speaking as a Customs expert, I believe the Minister's decision is eminently proper and so far as I know it is the accepted rule the world over.

8. Railway Survey: Mr. Sinclair has been officially appointed to act as the "inspector" for purposes of the agreement for the Railway Survey. I am enclosing copy of the budget submitted by Mr. Buck, which Mr. Sinclair has approved. Some of the Survey personnel are expected within a few days; meantime Mr. Buck has just returned from a conference with the Minister of Finance in Dhahran. Mr. Buck has purchased locally four power wagons and one Chevrolet Sedan as part of the necessary equipment.

II. BUDGET

Monthly Report of Obligations and Expenditures: In reference to the Controllers Office request re the monthly report of obligations and expenditures on Form DS-910, Mr. Sinclair will arrange to have Mr. McCullers, Embassy Disbursing Officer, provide him with the information necessary for this report.

III. PROGRAM

III. PROGRAM

Public Health: Mr. Ferguson has drafted two project agreements which he hopes to discuss with the proper authorities as soon as they are translated. These agreements are (1) for the building and maintenance of sanitary privies in the public schools, and (2) for the establishment of training school for laboratory technicians in a local hospital.

Mr. Ferguson has conferred with the Director of Public Health in Taif on a proposal to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines, sera, and antitoxins, which was the subject of the conference you attended. I am enclosing copy of the letter from Mr. Ferguson to the Director of Health, in which he asks for further details. I share Mr. Ferguson's opinion that this particular project is inadvisable and should probably be deferred for many years.

Asir Community Development Project: A special report has already been submitted on this project, and I have no further comment here.

Natural Resources: I hope you have been successful in clarifying the relations between TCA and the Geological Survey. I believe that until this is accomplished, increasing difficulties will be encountered in the field in planning and carrying out a coordinated TCA program.

Cooperation with FAO: I have had several conferences with Mr. Johnson of FAO on this subject, and I hope that there can be full cooperation between that organization and TCA. As their program in Gizan involves particularly the work of the Natural Resources group, it might present considerable difficulty. I hope in the near future to prepare a special report on this subject.

Long Term Functional Program, Annexes A & B: Mr. Betzig and I have spent considerable time in preparing this report. We regret the delay in submission, but we hope to have it ready within a week. So far we have received reports from all of the Divisions except Education, which was occasioned by Dr. Dolley's absence from December 20 until January 2.

WHO Conference

WHO Conference: From the tenor of Departmental Telegram 390, it may be a waste of time to submit an opinion on this subject, but I believe that in the present state of the Public Health program Mr. Ferguson's presence in Jidda will contribute far more to the TCA objectives than any benefit he might attain from attending this conference. Whether these reasons will be accepted as compelling or not, I want to register the opinion that his attendance at the Conference is inadvisable.

Yemen: I have read with great interest Mr. Olson's letter of December 12, Yemen Series No. 1, regarding the Aden Despatch 146 of November 13. I have discussed this matter with the Ambassador, and I am enclosing copy of his letter to the American Vice Consulate in Aden. From what little I know about the situation in Yemen, I share the Ambassador's skepticism in regard to the advisability of trying to open up the Yemen branch.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Request for Department of State BULLETIN: I would like to request that we be placed on the mailing list for copies of the Department of State BULLETIN. We also request the following:

1. 3 copies of Regulations and Procedures, Release No. 52, June 30, 1952, containing Department leave regulations.

2. 1 copy of MSA Commodity Code Book, July 1, 1952, edition Alphabetic Index to Schedule B (Mentioned in MSA Code Book). This can be obtained from E.C.A., Division of Statistics and Reports.

Sadek Bey Husseini Proposed Visit: I am enclosing copies of communications from Dr. Stratton and Mr. Fryer, and call particular attention re the proposal of a trip to Washington by Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini, Director of the Liaison Office for Technical Assistance.

Suggestions in December 19 letter: The six suggestions made in the letter of Mr. Olson of December 19, under the heading "Miscellaneous", will be given careful consideration. I have no further comment at this time

except

except that we shall try to obey all of the valuable suggestions. I am quite aware that there has been no adequate effort made to inform the Arab people as to the objectives and purposes of the Point 4 program, and I am sure that this lack should be corrected. There are, however, many difficulties in securing publicity - not the least of which is that we have no member of the staff with the time and ability to undertake a publicity campaign of this nature.

* * *

I hope you will overlook the many deficiencies that there may be in this letter, and we hope in the future to improve the scope and quality of our reports.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

E. Reeseman Fryer ENCLOSURES January 3, 1953.

1. Memorandum to E. Reeseman Fryer from Misses Swearingen and Marlin, dated December 10, re "Suggestions for Making Jidda a More Desirable Post of Assignment for Single Women"

2. Letter to Hon. Raymond A. Hare from Mrs. Carl (Lou) Nelson, dated December 21, re claim for salary. Attached letter to General Accounting Office, Claims Division, from Mrs. Nelson, dated December 22.

3. Memorandum to Mr. Dunaway from Mr. Sinclair, dated January 3, re "Housing Situation"

4. Letter to Mr. Fryer from Mr. Dunaway, dated December 31, re Obligation Numbers or estimated cost in regard to procurement.

5. Letter to the Ambassador from Deputy Minister of Finance, Sulaiman El Hamad, re exemption of items from customs duties, dated 13/3/1372.

6. Copies of Saudi Arabian Railway Survey Budget, submitted by Charles Buck and approved by E.F.Sinclair, dated December 13.

7. Letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, Mecca, from Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, dated December 21.

8. Letter to Hermann F. Eilts, American Vice Consul, Aden, from the Ambassador, dated December 23. CONFIDENTIAL

9. Letters from Dunaway, Stratton, Fryer, re Sadek Bey Husseini.

10. Copies of Letters and Memos concerning Dr. Stratton's departure and Mr. Dunaway's appointment as Acting Director. (Stratton memo to staff, December 16; Fryer memo to staff, December 16; Stratton memo to Husseini, December 17; Stratton letters to Minister of Finance and Deputy Minister of Finance, December 18).

11. Memo to Buck, Sinclair, Betsig, and Husseini from Stratton, dated December 17, re Railway Survey.

12. Memo to Dr. Stratton from Dr. Dolley, dated December 7, re Applicants for Training Grants.

13. Memo for TCA Files from Dr. Stratton re Riyadh Visit December 12 and 13, Fryer, Stratton, and Husseini.

14. Copy of Embassy Despatch 64 re Survey Trip of Embassy Officer to Riyadh and Eastern Arabia, dated August 20, 1952. RESTRICTED

15. Copies of TCA agreements in Agriculture, Public Health and Disease Control, Natural Resources, Transportation and Communication, Rural Community Development Projects, Railway Survey Project, Aerial Survey Project.